

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL

A Weekly Journal of Education.

Vol. LXII.

For the Week Ending March 2.

No. 9

Copyright, 1901, by E. L. Kellogg & Co.

Principles of Correlation.*

By FRANCIS W. PARKER, President Chicago Institute.

A fundamental error in education is the isolation of subjects on the lines of conventional classification, thus attempting to separate, by teaching, the thought of one particular subject from the thought of other subjects to which it is organically related.

NOTE.—The educative value of one subject is primarily determined by its organic relations to all other subjects. It is therefore impossible to appreciate, or even to understand, any subject without knowing that it is but a part of the whole, and that each part penetrates the whole. Each subject has definite relations to all subjects: thus physics and chemistry are the sciences of ever-changing matter and, therefore, intrinsic to the study of all other subjects. The distribution of heat, air, moisture, plant, and animal life, over the earth's surface, cannot be profitably studied without a knowledge of the earth's surface.

II. Unity of Subjects.

1. Man and nature comprehend all subjects. These two are one in the Creator and the created.—The essence of the knowledge of man and nature is *law*, and law has its function in life. Life, then, is the central subject of study.

III. Examination of Correlated Subjects.

INORGANIC MATTER.

Physiography presents the knowledge of the earth's structure and surface.

Geology is the history of the continual changes in the earth's rock envelope or crust. Geology, then, is the history of physiography: physiography presents the effects and geology the causes.

Mineralogy presents the knowledge of the nature and composition of the rock crust or of the material which is constantly undergoing geological and physiographical changes.

Unity: The present surface (physiography), the changing surface (geology), the material which changes (mineralogy).

Meteorology teaches the action of heat, moisture, and air upon and in the earth's crust, and their distribution over the earth's surface. Heat, moisture, air, are the causes of changes in the rock crust (geology), in the surface of the earth (physiography), and in the composition of rock material (mineralogy).

Unity: Causes of changes in the earth's crust (meteorology), the changes (geology), the intrinsic effects of changes (mineralogy), the surface effects of changes (physiography).

THREE EARTH ENVELOPES.

1. Rock, solid and ground up.
2. Water.
3. Atmosphere.

These three envelopes, which interpenetrate each the other, are constantly changing under laws. Physics and chemistry present the causes, and, therefore, the laws of all changes in inorganic matter. It follows that intrinsic

knowledge of all inorganic matter depends upon a knowledge of physics and chemistry.

Unity: Changes in the earth's crust (geology), in the nature and composition of rock (mineralogy), in the resultant changes in surface (physiography), in causes of changes (meteorology); which, in turn, depend absolutely upon the laws of physics and chemistry. For instance, the movements of the earth's crust may be comprised under (1) volcanic action (physics and chemistry), (2) folding and faulting (physics), (3) erosion (physics), (4) building with eroded material by running water and winds (physics). *For instance*: Changes in composition of rock by heat and moisture (physics and chemistry), changes in kind of rock (physics and chemistry), changes in the earth's surface (chemistry and physics), in moisture and air (physics).

IV. Correlation May be Illustrated by Distribution.

One outcome of the study of physiography is a knowledge of the distribution and relation of the surface-forms of the earth—mountain ranges, river basins, plains, plateaus, etc. A knowledge of this distribution involves a knowledge of the architecture of continental and island structure (geology), and the material out of which they are constructed (mineralogy).

1. A working knowledge of physiography makes a knowledge of the distribution of heat (mathematical geography) possible.

2. A knowledge of surface forms and the distribution of heat is the basis of a knowledge of air distribution.

3. Heat and air distribution explains moisture distribution.

4. Upon a knowledge of surface forms and soils (mineralogy), the distribution of heat and moisture (meteorology), depends the knowledge of the distribution of plants.

5. Upon all the foregoing facts (1, 2, 3, 4) depends the distribution of animal life, including man.

NOTE.—Elementary study has for its purpose a preparation for the study of distribution. This probably may be accomplished in the eighth or ninth grade. Correlation is absolutely essential to profitable elementary study.

V. The Function of Inorganic Matter is Life.

1. *Plant Life*. Plants depend upon (a) a surface environment (physiography); (b) soil (mineralogy); (c) heat (physics); (d) air (meteorology); (e) drainage—movement of water in the soil and on the surface (physics and chemistry); (f) fertilizing—changes in soil (chemistry).

NOTE:—A knowledge of any plant comprehends its physiographical, plant, and animal environment, climate, soil, the nourishment of the plant by moisture, the function of its water table (geology), capillary attraction (physics), evaporation, and transpiration.

2. *Animal Life*. A knowledge of animal life comprehends a knowledge of inorganic matter under all its classifications, and a knowledge of plant life and its relation to other animals, including man.

3. *Man's Life*. Nature furnishes man with food, clothing, shelter, luxuries, means of communication, and transportation, etc.

The key to man's evolution is his physical environment (surface forms, climate, soil, animal life) and his relations to man. Life on the plains, in woods and mountains, the surrounding plants and animals, enter into and become

* Outline for discussion at the meeting of the National Society for the Scientific Study of Education [the reorganized Herbart Society] at Chicago, March 1, 1901.

strong factors in individual and community life. All the sciences of man have the closest relations to nature—archæology, philology, anthropology, and ethnology. The philosophy of history can be understood only by the closest study of man's environment. Literature is the study of man and nature. Arts and crafts are the expressions of man under the influences of nature and society.

VI. The Principles of Study.

1. How to study is a question of immense, if not the greatest, importance in education. Man and nature are the sources of knowledge. They comprehend, therefore, the subjects of all study.

2. Attention to educative subjects is study. Attention is the holding in mind of images for their growth.

3. A strong image is (a) a close correspondence to an external object, (b) a unit consisting of strong related images.

4. Analysis, judgment, inference, and reason have images for their intrinsic basis. A philosophical memory is possible only under the potency of strong images. The function of language is to hold and unite images, and the results of image growth—judgment, etc.

5. There are three modes of attention defined by external stimuli: Observation, hearing-language, and reading.

6. Observation is imaging under the stimulus of an external object acting upon consciousness; the purpose is a strong image corresponding to the object observed.

7. Hearing-language and reading have both the same function, *to wit*, the union of images that have been previously in consciousness.

These processes become study when the images are held in consciousness for growth.

The laws for the concentration and expansion of images are complied with when correlated images come freely into consciousness, unobstructed by the limits of one class of objects or subjects. Following a single classification means the exclusion of images that should make the central image strong. For instance, the images of history, excluding physiography, meteorology, botany, etc., are in a marked degree weak or attenuated. Physics and chemistry without the images of the materials changed induce vagueness, obscurity of image.

Conclusion: From the standpoint of external objects and from that of psychology, the isolated teaching of subjects is absolutely unpedagogical.

Discipline and skill in all the modes of attention are best acquired thru the energy of growing, correlated images.

All educative acts of attention should be the imaging of man and nature; that is, all study should be concentrated upon these subjects. Thoroness in knowledge consists of strong, correlated images. The processes of attention should be acquired under the energy of imaging.

VII. The Relation of Expression to Study.

Expression in all its modes (gesture, speech, music, making, modeling, painting, drawing, writing) has three influences upon human growth: (a) Physical development in making the body, including its agents, effectively responsive to the will; (b) mental development in the reaction of motor discharge upon consciousness; (c) strengthening and disciplining moral growth, under a high ideal.

The best physical growth is under the best mental and moral development. Each mode of expression has its special reactive and educative function, for which no one or other of all the modes can be substituted.

Elementary skill in all the modes of expression may be best and most economically acquired thru the manifestation of educative thought. The eight years of the elementary school may be spent in the direct study of man and nature, which means that both attention and expression should be concentrated upon the study of these nutritive subjects.

Under the purpose of acquiring certain definite quantities of knowledge, the attempt to teach in the most elementary way all the subjects classified under man and nature, together with the development of power and skill in all the modes of attention and expression would be fatal in the extreme; it would be attempting the impossible. Under the ideal of knowledge-getting there is no guide to the selection and adaptation of knowledge.

VIII. The End and Aim of Education.

1. An ideal determines everything that goes into its realization: knowledge, reason, discipline, interest, and method.

NOTE.—The ideal meant is the personal one held by the pupil.

2. The greater the ideal, the more useful it is to humanity,—the more knowledge, reason, discipline, interest, it demands for realization.

3. The needs of society determine the work of the school. Put that into the school which society should have for its improvement.

4. The predominant need of society is character expressed in terms of citizenship.

5. The end and aim of citizenship is ideal community life.

6. The school should be an organization of ideal community life, in which every pupil is a citizen, or is becoming one.

7. The teacher is the organizer of the best society and the creator of a healthy, normal, moral public opinion.

8. The nature and capacity of the pupil determine his personal relationship to the community (school) of which he is a member. Citizenship develops the best, all the best, and only the best in the child.

9. Knowledge is absolutely essential to the development of the citizen and the progress of the community.

10. The highest and most persistent incentive to learning, under the direction of an efficient organizer of society, is the desire to help others.

11. Every ideal determines the knowledge needed to realize it. The knowledge necessary to realize community life is the broadest, deepest, most comprehensive.

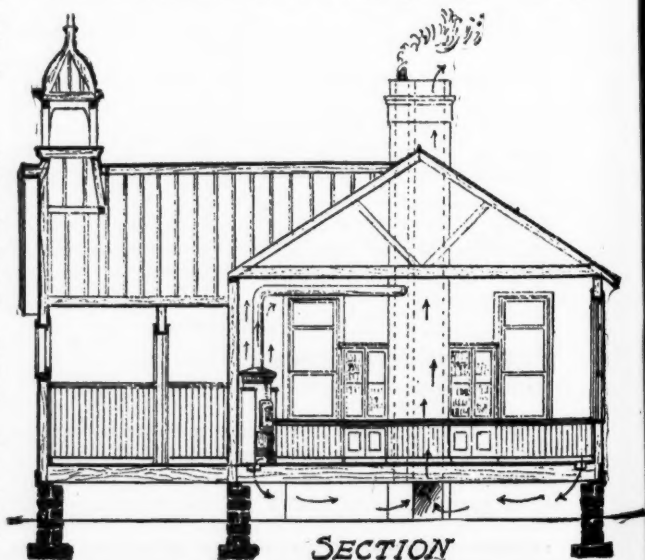
12. In all the practical work of life correlation is always the common sense rule. Uncorrelated knowledge is not usable.

IX. Course of Study.

1. The needs of a growing community life (school grades) is the only proper guide to the selection of subjects of knowledge and skill for the course of study.

2. The spirit of helpfulness is the only righteous incentive to all school work.

3. Ideal community life is always growing in reality



Plan for Rural School-House. See article on page 220.

and growing in outlook; therefore a true course of study is constantly changing in its adaptation to changing needs and growing ideal.

4. Under this ideal expression in all its modes is using knowledge for the good of others. Study is preparation for use. Moral power is acquired by using knowledge for the best good of the community.

X. Concentration.

1. Under the ideal of citizenship and community life, concentration may be defined as bringing to bear the whole being—personality, originality, research, reason—upon the realization of complete living in the school.

2. Concentration may be enhanced a thousandfold by unity of purpose on the part of an entire faculty.

3. The study of the needs of community life is infinite

in its possibilities. Under self-government the ideal of society is growth. Anything fixed in method or system is impossible.

4. This ideal demands the closest study of the nature and possibilities of the child.

5. Each child becomes a member of society, a factor in civilization; he is lead slowly and steadily to feel and understand his responsibilities as a citizen.

6. Concentration demands correlation. The question of questions is what is the best knowledge to community life, thus breaking down the unpedagogical barriers of classification.

7. Concentration is the economy of physical, mental, and moral action. The reason why students in general know so little is that knowledge, and not character, is made the end of education.

Schedule of Infectious Diseases.

The following schedule of infectious diseases was prepared for the use of the evening continuation schools under the charge of the London (England) board of education. It was the work of Mr. Robert J. Collie, M. D., medical superintendent of classes in ambulance and home nursing.

Disease.	Incubation Period. The interval between exposure to infection and the first signs of the disease.	Day of the Definite Illness on which the Rash Appears.	Period of Isolation required after Accidental Exposure to Infection.	Period of Isolation required after Suffering from the Disease. The Patient is unsafe even after the periods stated below, unless the body and clothes worn at the time of seizure are thoroly Disinfected.
Chicken Pox.	First signs any time between the 11th and the 19th day (14th is most common).	Successive crops appear from day to day on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th, sometimes even up to the 10th day.	19 days.	Until every crust has fallen off. This is 2, 3, or even 4 weeks.
Diphtheria.	First signs any time between the 2nd and the 8th day.	There is no rash.	14 days.	Until 3 weeks after convalescence is complete. In no case until 6 weeks have elapsed from the commencement of illness.
German Measles. (Rotheln.) (Rubella.)	First signs any time between the 7th and the 22nd day (usually the 13th).	1st or 2nd, Infectious 2 or 3 days before rash appears.	22 days.	Until 3 weeks has elapsed from the beginning of the illness.
Measles. (Morbilli.)	First signs any time between the 4th and the 14th day (usually the 18th).	4th but often the 3rd. The patient is highly infectious for 3 or 4 days before the rash appears.	19 days, or 14, if patient free from fever symptoms of catarrh, cough, or "a cold."	Until 3 weeks after the rash has gone.
Mumps.	First signs any time between the 14th and the 25th day (usually over a fortnight; less than 3 weeks.)	There is no rash.	25 days.	Allow one week from the subsidence of all swelling.
Scarlet Fever.	First signs any time between the 1st and the 7th day (usually 3rd or 4th).	1st.	7 days.	6 weeks from appearance of the rash as a minimum, and then to be dependent on the cessation of all peeling and discharges from ears, eyes, nose, &c.
Smallpox.	First signs any time between the 5th and the 20th day (usually the 12th).	Early on the 3rd day.	20 days.	Until the whole of the skin is free from pustules and from the subsequent desquamation. Special attention to be paid to examination of soles and palms, and of finger and toe-nails.
Typhoid Fever.	First signs any time between the 4th and the 28th day (usually from the 10th to the 14th.)	From the 7th day until the commencement of the decline of the fever.	None.	Until at least 3 weeks after the temperature has become normal.
Whooping Cough.	First signs any time between the 4th and the 14th day, but the typical whoop may not be heard till later.	No rash. Highly infectious from the beginning of disease and long before "whooping" stage.	14 days.	A child may go to school in 6 weeks from the commencement of the "whoop," provided the paroxysmal cough has ceased.

Rural School-Houses.

More than eighty per cent. of all children under fifteen years of age are enrolled in the public schools of this country. A realization of the high element of responsibility reposed in their bringing up, together with a certain and manifest spirit of progress along all lines economic which affect the health, comfort, pleasure, and convenience of the young during and thru the formative or school period, together with a keener examination into causes for apparent "arrested development" in the work of the teacher of the period, has led, easily and naturally, into an investigation as to means of sanitation, construction, lighting, heating, and means of ventilation, employed in the erection of school-houses.

The construction of city school buildings on rational and sanitary lines has been a reality for a period of nearly twenty years. The tax, once voted,—a competent architect employed, a site chosen, a good plan (of which there have been for several years an almost unlimited number and variety) adopted, and the work goes forward with but little heed or care on the part of the average citizen.

But in the rural and far inland communities, where enterprise becomes stagnated on account of lack of railway and mail facilities, where the farmer is often too crowded with unending toil to study out modern and better ideas, where the dead leveler Precedent, holds Progress grim by the throat, where fraud and fraudulent concerns have forced the people to a sullen, stolid evasion of every change, however much of good therein contained,—here is where the least advancement has been noted. The daily toiler too often views the school along the line of least resistance, and where such is the feeling on the part of the community retrogression will ensue.

The past five years has, however, witnessed rapid and important advances in these matters among those having to do with rural school equipment.

It is conceded that the first requisite for the success of any school is a strong, sensible, pure-minded teacher. A dictionary, library, charts, maps and text-books are also indispensable. But there can be no assured permanency of a good school without a substantial, convenient, attractive, and comfortable school-house. The moral influence of a school is in a large measure determined by the physical condition of the premises. Whether well kept or otherwise, the school-house, the school life makes its mark on the children. Where the aspect of the school grounds is forbidding, it is not surprising that the children go reluctantly to school and are glad to get away as soon as they can. And this condition is more and more aggravated now that improvement of private houses outruns the improvement of the houses where the children of the community go to school,

for the children do not fail to note the contrast. It seems strange that school playgrounds should ever be allowed to look like a feed lot or a coal yard, but some places present an appearance equally uninviting.

School Grounds.

Much may be added to the progress and comfort of a school by having neat, comfortable buildings and attractive grounds.

The school-house should be built upon a high and healthful spot. The well should be far removed from outhouses or ash piles so that drinking water may be of undoubted purity. After a long interval, such as a summer vacation, all the water should be pumped out, so that fresh water may fill the well.

Part of every school ground should be sodded with blue grass. At least a dozen shade trees should grace the plot. Fences should be of smooth cable or woven wire (in no case barbed wire), and a tight board fence seven feet high should separate the boys' playground from that of the girls', at the rear of the school-house. Coal ashes and cinders make good walks from the front porch to the coal and outhouses.

The School-House.

The building is best heated by a hot-air furnace in a small basement below the floor, or by a jacketed school-room heater in one corner of the room—never by direct radiation, such as by an ordinary stove in the center of the room.

A fresh-air box should be constructed of brick beneath the floor directly below the stove to convey the cold air to an opening under the stove inside the jacket. As the cold air becomes heated it rises and a regular flow is thus maintained. Such an arrangement provides plenty of warm, pure air, for the air as it gets farther away from the stove becomes cool again and foul, and may pass out at the floor thru registers, thence to the foot of the flue and up and out along the sides of a central flue tile, as shown in Fig. 2.

The chimney should be large and have a rectangular flue tile set in the middle, with foul air spaces at two sides and extend from where the stove pipe enters to the top of the ceiling. The hot smoke within the tile warms the outer foul air, causing it to rise and pass off.

The bare stove in the center of the room is a thing soon to pass away.

The problem of properly heating and ventilating a rural school-room in a climate of varying temperature is an important one.

In many rural and village schools the hot air furnace is being installed. The popular idea that the basement must occupy the entire space under the floor is dispelled by stating that for any two-room school-house, a basement 16x18 is sufficiently large for furnace and fuel.

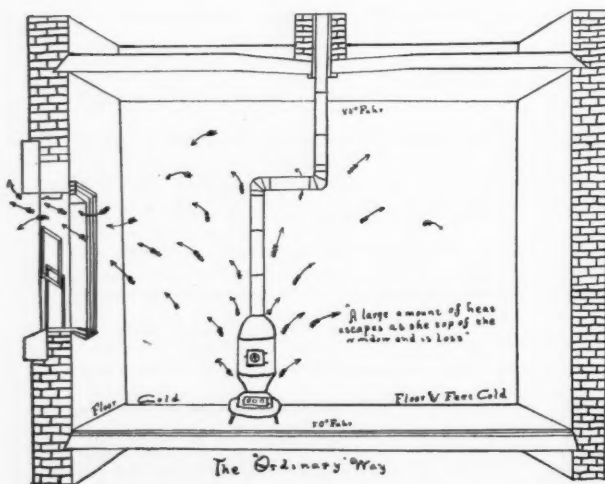


Fig. 1.

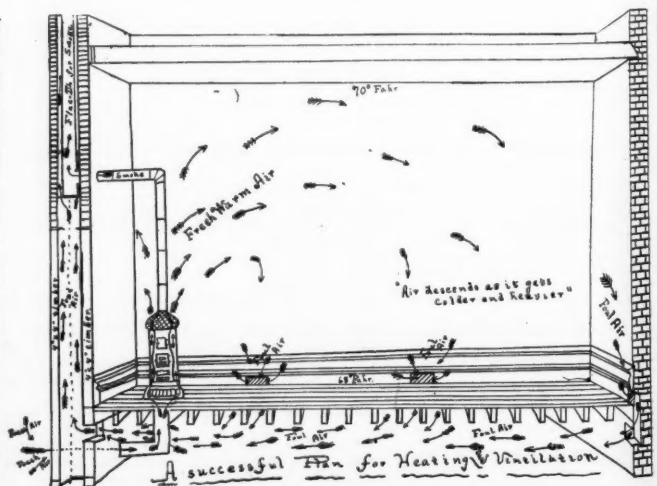


Fig. 2.

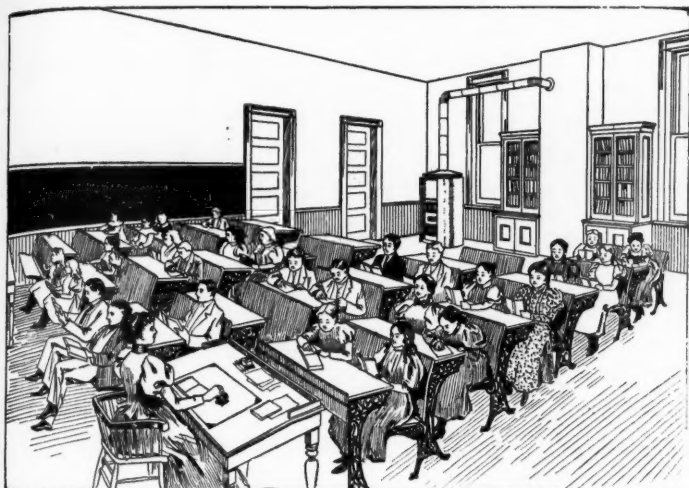


Fig. 3.—A well-arranged school-room. Good order and industrious habits foster by favorable physical surroundings.

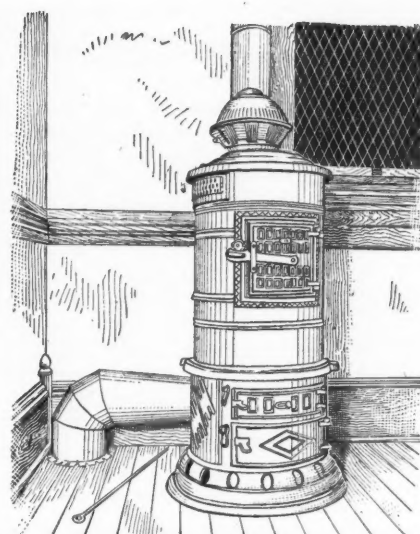
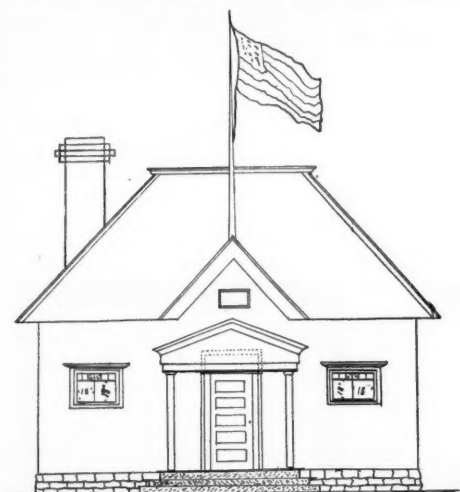


Fig. 4. Good heating arrangements.

The advantages of a furnace placed below the floor are various. By careful tests it is found that the air at the floor of a school-house ventilated only by door and window cracks and heated by stoves is from 25 to 40 degrees colder than the air five feet above the floor. Contrary to hygienic laws, then, the feet are often too cold while the head is over warm. A furnace properly placed beneath the building warms all the air entering the room, and forces it in at the floor. Hence, since

should not be compelled to change seats frequently during the day or sit in the glare of the sunlight.

Outhouses should always be kept clean and decent. In Fig. 6 arrangement is made for closets to be in the building, under the direct care of the teacher. Very much of the pollution of children's minds while at school comes from the vile language and pictures stealthily placed on outhouse walls with chalk, knife, or pencil. Every vigilance should be constantly and fearlessly exercised by the teacher to frustate all such wickedness.



Front View Model Rural School House Scale 1/4" = 1'

Fig. 5.

warm air rises, all the air in the room soon becomes of an even temperature.

Again, a school-room heated by a basement furnace can be kept cleaner as well as more evenly heated than a room heated by a stove. A furnace needs but little personal care. One "coaling up" lasts till noon; a second supply till night. No interruption, therefore, in recitation or study need come about thru "poking the fire," putting in coal, etc. A school-house heated by furnace or jacketed stove can be built smaller for the floor space will largely be taken up by seats instead of by stove and wood box. Storm sash in north and west windows will lessen coal bills.

Light should come from the back and one side (preferably the left) of the pupil. Single seats, adjustable, should be used as conducive to better order. Seats of the same size should be in the same row—smallest seats nearest the window. Every window thru which the sun shines during the day should have a curtain. Children

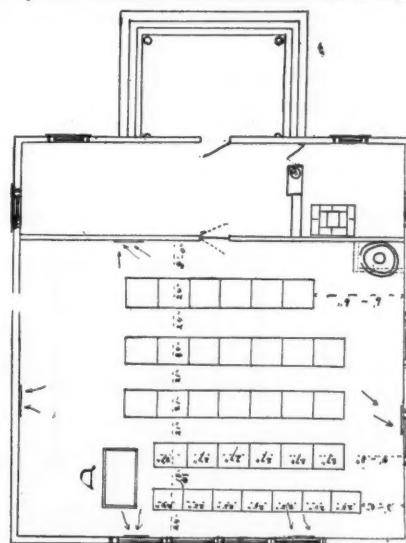
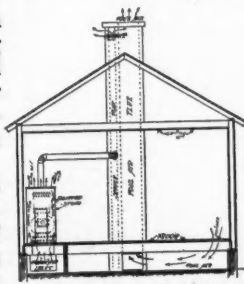


Fig. 6.

Every outhouse should be coated inside and out with paint of dull color containing coarse sand.

Information concerning any of the plans accompanying this article may be had by addressing Mr. C. A. Kent, 5616 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



SECTION SHOWING VENTILATING SYSTEM

Fig. 7.

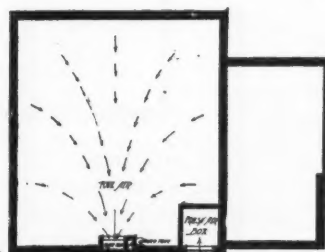
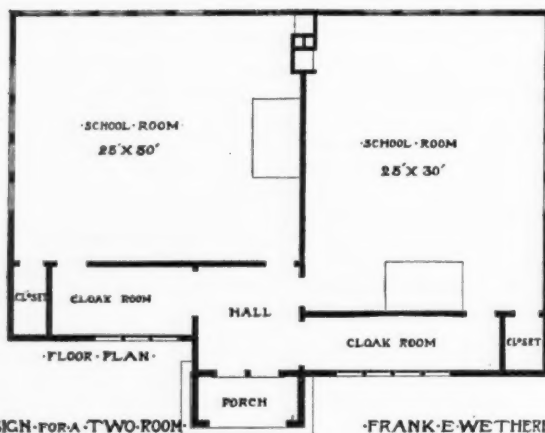
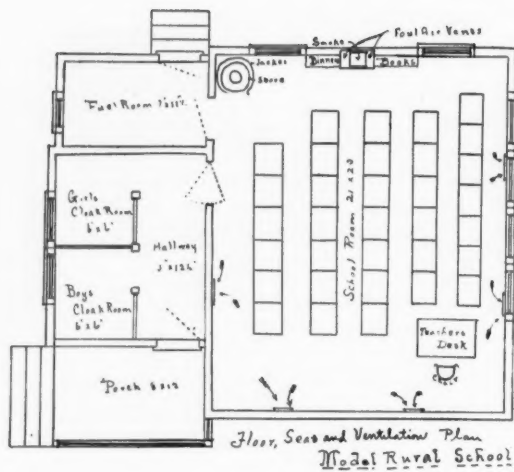
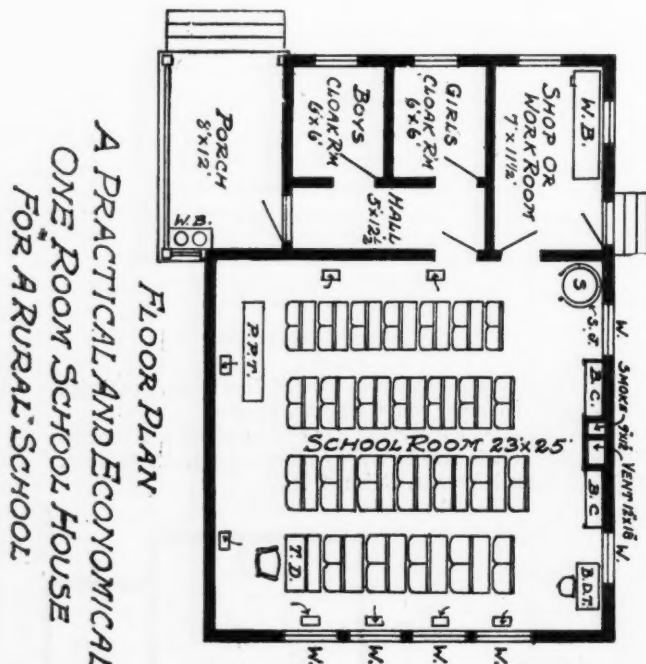
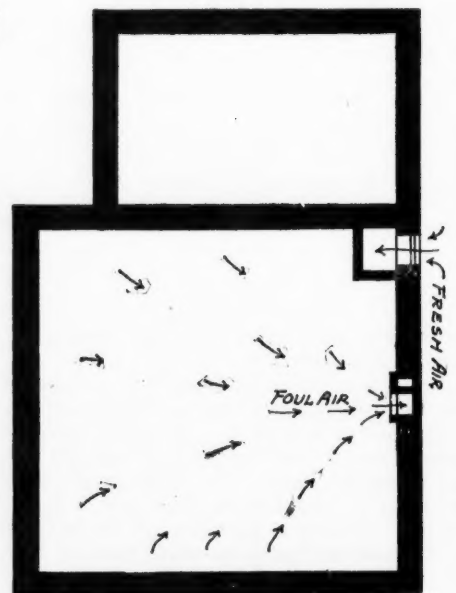


Fig. 8.

DESIGN FOR A TWO-ROOM
SCHOOL HOUSEFRANK E. WETHERELL
ARCHITECT
OSKALOOSA - IOWAA PRACTICAL AND ECONOMICAL
ONE-ROOM SCHOOL HOUSE
FOR A RURAL SCHOOL

FOUNDATION PLAN



D. - DOOR

W. - WINDOWS

B.C. - BOOK CASE

T.D. - TEACHER'S DESK

P.P.T. - PRIMARY PUPILS' TABLE

B.D.T. - BOOK & DICTIONARY TABLE

S. - STOVE

S.J. - STOVE JACKET

W.B. - WATER BUCKETS

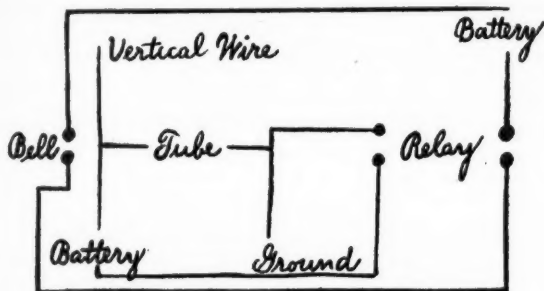
ARROWS - FLOOR REGISTERS

Plans and Elevations of Rural School Buildings. See article by Mr. C. A. Kent, page 220.

How to Make a Wireless Telegraph.

By RENO BAYLESS WELBOURNE, A.B., Lecturer in Wireless Telegraphy.

If there be one great scientific discovery which may be said to occupy the attention of the entire world to-day, it is the discovery and practical application of the Hertzian wave. Liquid air and the X-ray for a time held the bill-boards, but they are forgotten in the universal excitement and intense interest which educated people have manifested toward "Signaling thru space without wires." Marconi's alleged assertion that he could overcome the barriers of the Atlantic, Gray's torpedo boat detector which was almost perfected at its inventor's untimely death, Tesla's startling announcement of a



message from the planet Mars, and finally Wiggins, the great Canadian professor, with his wonderful statement that the day is almost at hand "when generals can talk with each other while the battle is raging by merely sticking their swords into the ground," all helps to swell a mighty tide of popular interest in this newest achievement of the world's genius.

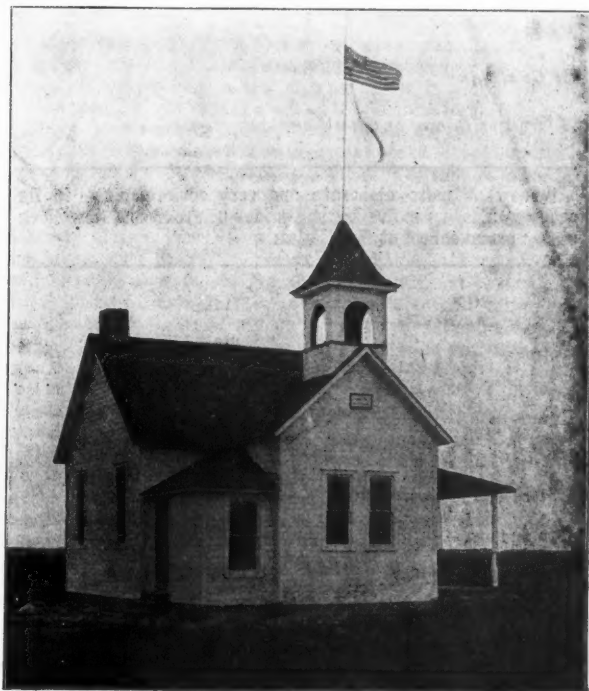
Following this universal movement, the schools and colleges of America, more than anywhere else in the world, accepted to "scatter the good seed" by introducing lectures and laboratory experiments along this line into their various courses of study. While, of course, at the present time, there are hundreds and thousands of good schools without adequate apparatus for such demonstrations, and I am sorry to add, hundreds and thousands of school teachers entirely ignorant of Hertzian principles, yet it may be truly said that there is great interest among schools and school men and women toward furthering the good work. The wireless telegraph is now a curiosity—a device *almost* belonging to the realm of magic—but when a knowledge of its operations becomes common among the common people, who knows what Edison or Roentgen or Tesla may spring up from obscurity and with one great sweep of genius, place aerial communication in the category of reality? The writer believes that the next decade will see the wireless telegraph, telephone, and telautograph in actual operation in the domains of commerce, and the purpose of this paper is to give an opportunity for the layman to become proficient or at least intelligent in this important branch of physics.

How can a school boy make a wireless telegraph? Nothing is so easy, provided he understands the details of the ordinary electric bell, and has a relay of about 150 ohms and four cells of dry battery at his command. First, he should procure a piece of heavy glass tubing about two-and-a-half inches long and of a quarter-inch bore. Into the ends of this tube, he should insert brass pistons, made so as to fit tightly, and placed so that their heads come within a quarter of an inch of each other. Between these pistons place a small quantity of sharp iron filings (and by *sharp* filings I mean well defined angular grains, not iron dust), and connect one of the pistons to a vertical wire (about six feet high), and one of the poles of a battery of two cells connected in

series; while he should connect the other piston to his ground wire and the first post of the magnet end of the relay. The other post should be connected to the remaining post of the battery. Now, connect one of the make-and-break posts of the relay to one of the magnet posts of the bell, and the other relay post to a second battery composed of two cells in series. Connect the remaining magnet post of the bell to the remaining post of the battery and the circuit is complete. The ground wire, it may be added, is not absolutely necessary, as it only tends to make the apparatus more sensitive. Let it not be forgotten, however, that the essential thing now to do is so to place the iron filings tube that the hammer of the bell will strike it vigorously in its backward swing, for this is what breaks the current. When the wave passes thru space from the radiator (which will be described later) it strikes the vertical wire, magnetizes the filings and causes them to cohere (whence the term "coherer"), the relay throws in the local battery and the bell rings the signal. When the hammer flies back it knocks the filing apart, the current is broken and the first signal is over. It will be seen that this is an exceedingly simple way of making a wonderfully delicate apparatus.

For a radiator, the high school student usually has access to a Wimshurst or Toepler-Holtz machine, which is all that is desired. But where these rather expensive machines can not be had, an ordinary electrophorus will do. Of course in this case the distance can not be more than a few inches, as the spark must of necessity be small. A simple form may be made as follows: Pour a quantity of molten sealing-wax into a flat dish and let it cool. Then take a piece of tin, or sheet copper provided with an insulated handle, and, after exciting the wax with a flannel cloth, place upon it the plate. If the finger is brought in contact with the plate, the negative electricity will be drawn off and it may be removed from the wax charged with positive electricity. Now if the knuckle be brought close to the plate a spark will result, and a signal of the home-made "wireless telegraph" will be given.

The simple diagram shown above will greatly simplify the explanation of the various connections to be made.



Rural School-House. See article on page 220.

School Equipment.

Under this head are given practical suggestions concerning aids to teaching and arrangement of school libraries, and descriptions of new material for schools and colleges. It is to be understood that all notes of school supplies are inserted for purposes of information only, and no paid advertisements are admitted. School boards, superintendents, and teachers will find many valuable notes from the educational supply market, which will help them to keep up with the advances made in this important field. Correspondence is invited. Address letters to *Editor of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL*, 61 East 9th street, New York city.

The Card Index System in Schools.

The growth in popularity of the card index system during the last five or six years has been little short of wonderful. Everywhere, in business establishments and in professional offices, one finds the oak cabinet with its drawers well-filled with collected data. The old and cumbersome method of keeping accounts in ponderous tomes has been largely done away with. The card index has been substituted wherever there is regard for economy of time and space. And not only have the cards taken the place of account books; thousands of people in various occupations who formerly had not acquired the collating habit, have been led by the ease with which data are classified on cards to become inveterate collectors of data and statistics.

Altho the card index system is already known in many schools its remarkable usefulness is not yet fully understood, and its possibilities have by no means been worked out anywhere. Too many teachers do not even know what it means to save their time by methodical recording. The card indexes are vaguely supposed to be merely a convenient means for book-keeping in the principal's office; the value to the teacher as a professional man or woman is not yet understood.

Most of the cards the writer has been able to collect as specimens of the index system as now used in schools belong to the business or statistical end of the work. They are found very convenient for keeping records of attendance, payments of tuition, standing of pupils in studies—in fact of all the book-keeping details of a school system. We discover in use many such cards as this very simple one from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology:

Name

Date of Birth, &c.

Home Address

Residence (during term)

Parent

Or Guardian

Address of Parent or Guardian

Somewhat more elaborate and very comprehensive in its scope is this card, five by three inches, from the New York state normal school at New Paltz:

	Date
	yrs. mos.
Age,	Born where?
Rooms at	Boards at
Parent or guardian	Home address
Entered on what credential	Matriculated when
Course	Studies for the year
Last school attended	Principal's name
Have taught where?	How long?
Church	Member?
Nationality of father	Father died of
Nationality of mother	Mother died of

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, NEW PALTZ, N. Y.

One that appears to be very well arranged for high school work comes from the Hillhouse high school, New Haven, Conn.

Parent Course	Year	Residence Business address			
		Room	Section		
		1	2	3	4
M.					
Tu.					
W.					
Th.					
F.					

years mos.

Age Entered from what school

Preparing for what college or institution

HILLHOUSE HIGH SCHOOL

Where the city superintendent requires a monthly report from each school principal he cannot do better than have it made on a small five by three card after the fashion of Beverly, Mass:

MONTHLY REPORT TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Four weeks ending	School			Grade
	Boys	Girls	Total	
Whole number				Teacher times tardy
Average membership				" half days absent
" attendance				Sessions omitted
Tardiness				Visits by supt.
Dismissal				" " committee
Truancy				" " others
Corporal punishment				Remarks
				Teacher

The above will serve as examples of forms that are actually employed in good schools for keeping ordinary records of the sort that were formerly entrusted to books. It is needless to state that among the specimens collected from various cities one finds a great variety of forms and uses. A very good one comes from grammar school No. 13, Brooklyn, designed as a promotion record, giving a synoptic view of the pupil's record from Grade B7 primary, up thru Grade 1 grammar. At the bottom are the words:

"The above record is correct. Prin."

It is often to the interest of a private school to keep track of inquiries of calls for catalogs, etc. The Hartford, Conn., business college has a special card for such purposes, giving the name and address of each inquirer; what he appears to be interested in; what was sent to him; when he called, etc. The value of such a record for circularizing is evident.

The Brooklyn Polytechnic institute keeps a card index of all applications for positions as instructors, with record of details as to preparatory school training, college training, professional experience, present occupation, studies that the candidate is prepared to teach, arranged in the order of preference, additional qualifications (athletic, musical, artistic, etc.) As most institutions of high standing have thousands of such applications, the card system would certainly seem to present the ideal scheme of classifying and keeping them.

Preserving Child Study Record.

In a very interesting article in THE SCHOOL JOURNAL of Feb. 2, Supt. F. E. Spaulding, of Passaic, N. J., described at some length the usefulness of card records in keeping child-study data and the right methods of classifying such records. His article ought to be read carefully by every superintendent in the country. If anything has become evident it is that child study is more than a passing fad. Its importance may by some enthusiastic people be exaggerated. Investigations that properly belong only to the specialist in psychology are sometimes conducted perforce, in a perfunctory way, by grade teachers who have neither the taste nor the educational qualifications to conduct them in the scientific spirit. Yet it is plain that in some serious, sane fashion records of each child's physical, mental, and moral development are going to be kept by the grade teacher in the school of the future. There is no doubt that the card index plan is the only one that is of value

in preserving such records. The salient points of a child's history, during his school course, can be preserved, and the records that in the light of his subsequent history appear to be irrelevant can be thrown away.

It is probably fair to say that most of the systems of recording child study observations are still very crude in comparison to those that the next generation will know. So new a thing cannot attain perfection all at once; the field is still experimental. A good example of the evolution of a plan of child study recording is to be seen in process at the Ethical Culture schools, New York. As is well known, child study has for some years been an integral part of the work at these institutions. It has always been in a tentative state, both as to method and content, and still is so, for the science is not yet scientific. Each year sees a new development. Useless features are lopped off and new ideas are tried.

Back in the early nineties when, under the efficient principalship of Dr. M. P. E. Groszmann, the Ethical Culture schools were starting the work of investigation, the records were kept upon loose sheets of paper. Instructions as to what should be recorded were not very explicit. Everything was left to the discretion of the grade teacher. The size of the blank page invited prolixity. The teachers were new to this sort of thing and enthusiastic about it. Some of them used to write essays of four or five hundred words upon each child in their classes, two or three times in the month.

In 1896 Dr. Groszmann adopted the card system. Most of the records previously kept were transferred to small five by three cards. The convenience of having all the observations upon a certain child in readily accessible form was at once felt. In spite of crudeness in the records they proved to be of immediate value in determining cases of discipline, in advising children as to their future occupations, in laying out courses of study.

At the same time it was seen that the system admitted of expansion. At the present time along with the child study cards are filed the report cards that are sent home to the parents. These are signed and brought back by the child. They, too, are of child study value. The very condition in which they are returned to the school is evidence for or against the child. A soiled card is indicative of mental attitude.

The tendency at the present time is toward greater completeness and succinctiveness of data. When a child enters the school the following record is made on a gray card for girls, a white card for boys.

CHILD'S HISTORY.		Date
Name		Date of birth
Condition of father's health		Mother's health
If parents are dead, state cause of death		
Is there any hereditary disease in family?		
Is the child's general health good?		
Has the child always had good health?		
Has the child ever had any injury?		
Has the child undergone any surgical operation?		
How much time is spent in the open air daily?		
How many hours' sleep?		
Mention all the diseases it has had		
Additional remarks		
N. B.—Whenever possible, answer: Yes, No.		
Has the child ever had any of the following troubles?		
Asthma		Fits
Shortness of breath		Rupture
Bronchitis		Spinal disease
Spitting of blood		Hip disease
Pleurisy		Sleeplessness
Pneumonia		Headache
Heart disease		Neuralgia
Palpitation of heart		Dizziness
Kidney trouble		Dyspepsia
Epilepsy		Habitual constipation
Rheumatism		Jaundice
St. Vitus's dance		Chronic diarrhoea
Paralysis		

The medical examinations, to which each child is subject at frequent intervals are naturally of great importance in such a system of child study. In fact, the collection of physiological data is seen to be one of the most important features in the work. Probably no one would actually assent to the dictum of Leopardi's, "The Body is the Man;" yet all are coming to recognize that the body is the most observable part of the child. The data that are deemed essential by Dr. Franz Torek, the school physician, are worthy considering carefully.

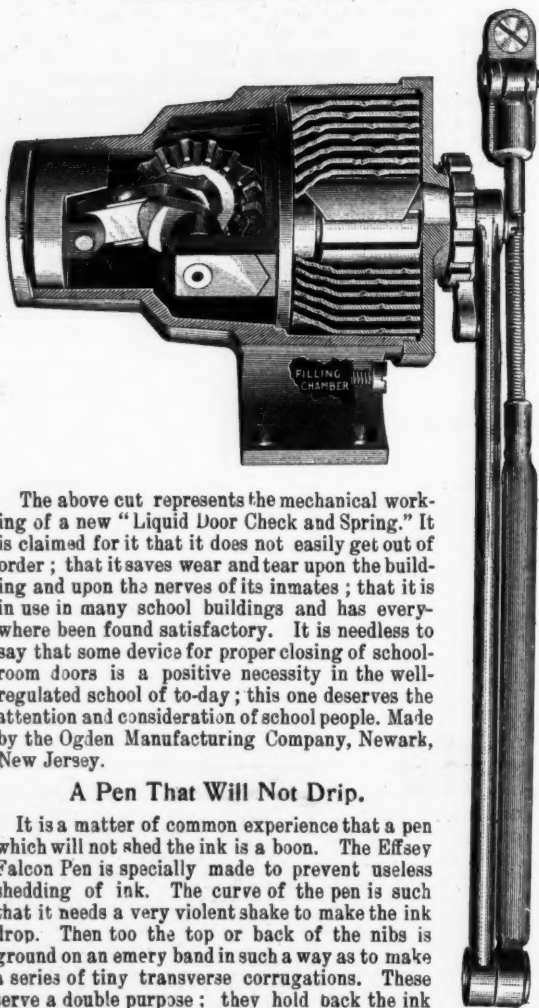
Medical inspection of schools, to be thoroly efficient, should get down to the individual child in this way and keep track of his growth. Only thus can the conditions for intellectual improvement be made approximately fair. It is not enough to inspect only the manifestly defective. Every child deserves the physician's attention.

Name,
Date of birth,
Date:
Height standing, cm.,
" sitting, cm.,
Weight, lbs.,
Lung capacity, cu. in.,
Grasp, right hand, kg.,
" left hand, kg.,
Ear, right,
" left,
Eye, right,
" left,
Color test,
Right or left handed,

It will be seen from the above illustration that the Ethical Culture schools are making of child study a very practical thing. The work is still in infancy. This present winter Supt. J. F. Reigart has been working in conjunction with Dr. Franz Boaz, of the American Museum of Natural History, upon a scheme for the recording of important anthropological facts. Meantime Mr. Frank A. Manny, who has direct charge of the grade work at the main school in Fifty-fourth street, is developing the card index system in another very interesting direction. The schools have a great deal of valuable illustrative material for the teaching of history, geography, art, manual training, natural science, etc. This is all being carefully cataloged, with brief description, so that the grade teacher, instead of having to go personally to the stock room and hunt thru the mass of material to find something suitable, can by glancing thru the cards in the recording case discover just what she needs and send one of the office assistants in search of it. In the practical running of a school this is a matter of great concern, that teachers in the attempt to enrich their lessons, with material found outside of their text-books, should not be compelled to spend any considerable amount of time in gathering such material. Mr. Manny very well observes that, without help from the central office, it is ridiculous to expect grade teachers, already burdened with heavy duties, to do work of a special research character. School authorities in many places will grumble at a request for an office assistant at twenty or thirty dollars a month. Yet such an assistant will conserve the time and energies of a highly paid principal and a whole corps of capable teachers. The whole matter is one of business and deserves to receive special attention at this time. Teaching is already enough of a profession to require that the devices and helps employed by other professional people be available for teachers.

There are doubtless many other uses of the card index system in the schools, some in use, others that will be developed in the near future. Perhaps enough has been indicated to suggest that the five-by-three card has come into the schools to stay. Business houses everywhere are using cards in place of books and the schools are rapidly following in their train. For courtesy in furnishing information, the writer owes thanks to The Library Bureau, of Boston and New York, who made most of the cards here shown; Yawman & Erbe, of Rochester and New York; The Fred Macey Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and New York; the Globe-Wernicke Company, of Cincinnati and New York; The Derby Desk Company, New York; Clarke & Baker, New York; Brower Brothers, New York. Articles descriptive of some of these special systems will appear in subsequent numbers of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL.

An Admirable Door Check.



The above cut represents the mechanical working of a new "Liquid Door Check and Spring." It is claimed for it that it does not easily get out of order; that it saves wear and tear upon the building and upon the nerves of its inmates; that it is in use in many school buildings and has everywhere been found satisfactory. It is needless to say that some device for proper closing of school-room doors is a positive necessity in the well-regulated school of to-day; this one deserves the attention and consideration of school people. Made by the Ogden Manufacturing Company, Newark, New Jersey.

A Pen That Will Not Drip.

It is a matter of common experience that a pen which will not shed the ink is a boon. The Effsey Falcon Pen is specially made to prevent useless shedding of ink. The curve of the pen is such that it needs a very violent shake to make the ink drop. Then too the top or back of the nibs is ground on an emery band in such a way as to make a series of tiny transverse corrugations. These serve a double purpose; they hold back the ink and they regulate its flow.

There are other points of excellence claimed for these pens which are the result of years of patient experiment and study. They are made by skilled workmen from the best English steel. On account of a slight downward droop toward the point the pen has an elastic spring which renders the art of writing less wearisome to the hand. This is an important consideration with people who do a great deal of writing.

The Effsey stub has the same features as the fine-pointed pens. It has been made with the same care and regard for excellence of workmanship. This would seem almost unnecessary, for little defects are not so observable in stubs as in fine pens. Still it is probable that good work pays even where it appears to be less needed. These stubs last very well. Made by the Paul M'f'g Co., Red Bank, N. J.

Unbreakable Casts.

Happening into the establishment of Alexander Conried, 170 Fifth avenue, New York, the other day the SCHOOL JOURNAL man was astonished to see the proprietor seize a large cast and throw it violently upon the floor. Still greater was the astonishment when the cast, instead of going into a thousand shreds, bounded up serenely, none the worse for its treatment. Mr. Conried was not in a temper; he was simply demonstrating to a prospective customer that his circular announcing the production of an unbreakable cast is not a bit of literary hyperbole. What he claims is that these casts are non-breakable, washable, and feather-weight; that they consist of vase forms, ornaments, details of the human figure, masks, busts, torsos, and full-length figures—all excellently adapted to purposes of instruction and decoration; that these models, which are of European manufacture and are extensively used in educational institutions abroad, are of superior workmanship exhibiting clearly every essential detail; that the weight is less than one-quarter of that of plaster casts; that they have been on the American market only since December, 1900, and have already been introduced into the following institutions: high schools of the borough of Manhattan and the Bronx, and

Brooklyn; Columbia college; Teachers' college; Cooper Union; New York School of Applied Design for Women; New York City Trade school, and many private schools in New York city and vicinity.

Artistic Photographs from Life.

The artistic possibilities of the great wheat fields and corn fields of the West, have never been adequately exploited by the landscape painters. What the brush has thus far failed to do, however, the camera has already done. As an aid to the study of geography, history, and natural science, well-taken photographs have a unique value. The Platinum Print Company, of St. Joseph, Michigan, is publishing excellent original plates from life. Among others may be mentioned a very interesting photograph of "The Cradle," representing the use of the old-fashioned hand cradle which is now rapidly passing out of use. Another represents admirably stacked corn shocks.

A Star Finder.

Miss Mary Proctor, the well-known writer on astronomical subjects, has prepared a Star and Constellation chart by which even a child can identify the stars of the four greater magnitudes in any night of the year. With the chart go blanks upon which the student can make maps of the heavens thereby acquiring a thoro familiarity with the leading stars and constellations. Made by William Beverley Harison, 42 East 20th street, New York.

Triangular Book Covers.

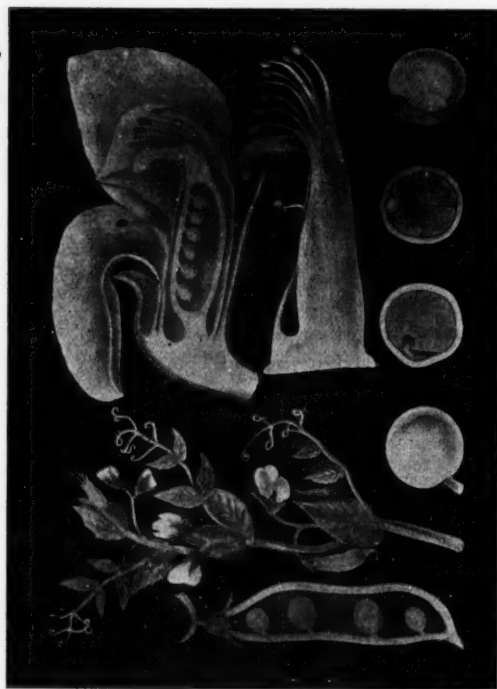
For the protection of the bindings of library and text-books the Triangular Book Cover Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., has recently put upon the market a very clever device. The covers are made in two pieces and in four sizes, fitting all books perfectly. The points claimed for them are these:

The material used is the result of experiments by the most skilful paper-maker of the twentieth century.

They are simple and easy to adjust and remain permanently in place when adjusted. The price is moderate.

Botany Charts for Secondary Schools.

The new botanical chart made by the J. S. Hammett Company, Boston, are intended for high schools. They are having



an especially good sale in New York schools where they are admirably adapted to meet the requirements of the board of regents.

The Book Typewriter manufactured by the Elliott & Hatch Company, New York, is intended primarily to write in books, such as ledgers, as well as upon loose sheets of paper. The writing is in clean, clear-cut type. The speed is more than twice as fast as that of the pen. Its use saves the time of the writer as well as of the reader.

Educational Trade field.

Mr. Amasa C. Walker, who was New England manager of the Harpers up to the time of the failure and who more recently has been with D. C. Heath & Company, has become New England manager of D. Appleton & Company. Mr. Walker is a strong man, and knows the New England field thoroly. He is a nephew of the late Dr. Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Frank J. Sherman has been secured by the Globe School Book Company to manage the New England agency with headquarters at Boston. He will enter upon his new duties April 1. Mr. Sherman is at present superintendent of schools at Monson, Mass., where he has made an excellent record.

The Sadler-Rowe Company, of Baltimore, publishers of commercial text-books, have been compelled by the rapid expansion of their business, to move into larger quarters. They have taken the entire building at No. 9 W. German street, containing five stories and basement, which will be occupied by the manufacturing, stock, and shipping departments and the offices of the secretary-treasurer, Dr. Rowe. President W. H. Sadler retains his offices No. 12 N. Charles street.

The problem of what shall constitute the coming popular style of penmanship has been met by the Sadler-Rowe Company, Baltimore, in some of their recent bookkeeping publications, by the adoption of a style of writing retaining many of the characteristics of the vertical, written with a slant of about five to ten degrees from the vertical; the object being to retain the legibility of the vertical style with the addition of the greater speed and facility with which the slant writing can be written. This slant it will be noticed, is rather less than that advocated by most of the so-called natural slant systems.

Miss Annie M. Talbot, for several years a member of the editorial staff of Silver, Burdett & Company, died in New York, Feb. 2. Miss Talbot was a Bostonian and was a frequent contributor to many periodicals. Her first editorial employment was with *The Youth's Companion*. Later she entered the editorial department of D. Lothrop & Company. In 1894 she found similar employment with Silver, Burdett & Company, and when the editorial department was moved over to New York two years ago, she came with it. Her loss will be severely felt.

Charles Augustus Clapp, of the publishing firm of E. P. Dutton & Company, died January 11. Mr. Clapp was a native of Boston, the son of a well-known bookseller. He was born in 1835. He became junior member in the Dutton house while it was still in Boston. In 1869 the firm was transferred to New York, Mr. Clapp coming over to take charge of the retail trade. In this branch he was very successful and soon made the retail store one of the handsomest in the city.

Mr. Clapp was a man of very pleasing personality and deservedly popular with those who came into business or social relations with him.

Publishers on Literary Piracy.

There seems to be substantial agreement among American publishers that the present international copyright law, instead of hurting their business, has been of substantial benefit to them. Commissioner Carroll D. Wright has secured an expression of opinion on the subject from seventy firms. Of these, fifty-five are favorable to the present law. The remaining fifteen are adverse, but of these only six are in favor of returning to the former conditions under which any foreign book could be reprinted without so much as asking leave. A few representative opinions may be given as follows:

The American Book Company—"Piracy never benefited anybody."

D. Appleton & Company—"Some practical firms secured large returns, but in other cases the competition of pirates among themselves proved ruinous. On the whole piracy was probably not beneficial."

The Century Company—"A system that breeds literary piracy and affords to authors and publishers no protection for the fruits of their intellectual labor is bad in morals and pernicious in practice."

Houghton, Mifflin & Company—"The present order of things is far better than the former. Honesty is always better than dishonesty."

Rand, McNally & Company—"Piracy temporarily increases the volume of business and thus the work of artisans, but the tendency is ultimately to contract it by calling out excessive competition and thus causing a constant reduction of profits."

Book Prices to Advance.

School books and works of fiction are not affected, but the prices of all other books will be regulated by the Publishers' Association on and after May 1, 1901. The reign of the \$1.50 book which retails at the department store for ninety-eight cents, will be at an end. There will be a horizontal reduction in the price of books of about twenty per cent. below the present advertised prices, and it is suggested to publishers, tho not enforced, that a universal trade discount of twenty-five per cent. be made the rule in all transactions.

The American Book Company at Paris.

The exhibit of the American Book Company at the Paris Exposition, 1900, formed a part of the exhibit of the department of education of the United States, and was placed in conjunction with it. It was composed of one thousand of the best and latest school books, chosen from the company's entire list and selected from the various branches of education. These were placed in two oak book-cases surmounted with brass signs.

The excellence of these text-books was attested by the fact that the International Jury awarded to the American Book



Company two grand prizes and three medals. These were namely: One grand prize for the superiority of these text-books in elementary education; one grand prize for secondary education; one gold medal for industrial and commercial education; one silver medal for agricultural education; and one silver medal for higher education.

These awards were the highest made not only at this exposition, but the highest ever made to any educational publishing house in the world. In the present instance, these awards surpassed the recognition received by any other American exhibitor with the exception of one manufacturing jeweler and one railroad.

At the close of the exposition, the books were formally presented to the minister of instruction of France, and they are the present time reposing in the archives of his library.

Valuable Contribution to School Hygienic Science.

A new book on "School Hygiene" by Dr. Edward R. Shaw is announced by The Macmillan Company. This volume will mark a departure from the conventional treatment of the subject. The fundamental requisites of a school-room are first discussed and the standards and norms involved in a model school-room are set forth. The school-room is viewed as the unit first to be considered in the planning of a school building. Accordingly, the building is regarded as the grouping of the number of school-rooms required, with corridors, cloak-rooms, etc., and not as a building of a given size determined by the appropriation, and then divided up into school-rooms, corridors, etc. A new feature of the work is a criticism from the hygienic standpoint of the floor plans of several recent town and city school

buildings. These plans are selected as typical, their defects are pointed out and suggestions are made. The book is not one of open questions on school hygiene, but offers some definite conclusions. Much new material on the subject is presented. The chapters are: The School-Room, The School Building, School Grounds, Warming and Ventilation, School Baths, School Furniture, Postures and Physical Exercise, Eyesight and Hearing, The Hygiene of Handwriting, Fatigue, Sanitation, and Diseases which Concern the School. Among the subjects which receives some attention is that of the diffusion of light thru ribbed and prismatic glass, a matter that has been discussed at some length in THE SCHOOL JOURNAL.

Some notion of the extent of the business done by the Norwood Press, at Norwood, Mass., may be gained from the statement that in their work for the Macmillan Company alone they used, in 1900, over seven hundred and thirty tons of paper, made up into more than one million and a half volumes. If the pages of these books were spread lengthwise they would make a strip of paper the width of a page and 75,700 miles long.

Very appropriately is the new series of type made by the Keystone Type Foundry, of Philadelphia, named the "Ben. Franklin Series." It is a type that would have gladdened the heart of the great Yankee printer. The booklet gotten out by the foundry ought to be in the hands of everybody who is interested in type.

The President of the American Writing Machine Co.

No series of advertisements in recent years has attracted more attention than the one on "Writing in All Ages" which The American Writing Machine Company, of New York, has been running in the magazines. The historical interest of the pictures has undoubtedly caught the attention of thousands of people who would not glance at an ordinary advertisement of a typewriter.

The man who is responsible for this admirably planned set of pictures is Mr. John McCarty, president of the American



Writing Machine Company. His career has been that of a very successful business man.

A native of Fralee, County Kerry, Ireland, where he was born in 1858, Mr. McCarty was educated in Canadian and American Schools and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. In 1891 he joined forces with the American Writing Machine Company and was elected secretary in 1892. In 1895 he became treasurer and last year received the honor of an election to the presidency of the company. No man in the business world is more popular with his associates and acquaintances, for he is courteous and genial of manner, quick to detect an attempt to take advantage of him, but always ready to listen to any reasonable proposition.

The J. L. Hammett Company has taken the store at 116 to 120 Summer street, Boston, four floors and a basement. Their location is close to that of Chandler & Barber, the well-known dealers in Sloyd materials.

St. John's school, Sing Sing, New York, has placed a contract for 600 feet of asbestolith flooring with the Asbestolith Company, of New York. The value of this sanitary flooring was commented upon in THE SCHOOL JOURNAL for Jan. 5.

The Triangular Book Cover Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., reports a rapidly increasing business. The firm has made arrangements with A. Flanagan Company, Chicago, to act as its Western agents.

The resignation of Superintendent Frye has not abated the progress of the schools in Havana. Several publishing houses have made large contracts there, among them Ginn & Co., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Hammett Co., Silver, Burdett & Co., and the American Book Co. The probability is that a city normal school will be established next year, as the teachers are desirous of equaling the skill displayed in the United States. A normal school for each province will come later.

Under the caption *A Word to Taxpayers* the Holden Patent Book Cover Company, of Springfield, Mass., has issued a leaflet that ought to be of value when circulated among school boards. The facts and figures it presents are not to be controverted. The use of the Holden covers reduces the item for text-book expenses from fifty to one hundred per cent. thru the increased length of life and extended durability given to the books.

Mr. William Trevelyan Brown, of the Esterbrook Pen Company, has published his poem, "Waiting the Imperial Mandate," a dream of such conditions of universal peace as would prevail if the czar's proposition for international disarmament could be carried out. Mr. Brown looks forward to a day

"When the nations rage no longer, heard no more wars' blatant drum,
Good-will reign with every fellow, and the halcyon days are come:
Then with joy the nations thrilling, shall the prophet's word fulfilling
Make all heaven and earth rejoice
With uplifted, ringing voice,
When, thru men, the Prince of Peace
Bids that war henceforth shall cease."

Orthography, Orthoepy, and Punctuation, by S. R. Winchell, A. M. In this little book is an admirable presentation of matters that lie at the basis of a thorough knowledge of our language. In the schools many of these points have been neglected; hence the reason for the failure of so many people in pronunciation, punctuation, etc. In a brief yet comprehensive way are treated the sounds of the letters, the classification of vowels, diacritical marks, syllabification, accent, articulation, spelling, synonyms, punctuation, capitalization, etc. At the end of the book are given a list of abbreviations and lists of words for spelling. Both as a text-book and a book of reference the volume will be found of great value. (A. Flanagan, Chicago. Price, \$0.50.)

Selections from the Bible for Use in Schools, arranged by John G. Wight, Ph. D., principal of the Wadleigh high school for girls, New York City. In this little book schools will find an excellent collection of extracts from the Bible, eminently suited for use in opening exercises. The passages chosen are sufficiently brief for the purpose in view, the complete in thought, and varied and interesting in theme. Only such selections are made as will best emphasize the moral lessons, poetry, and eloquence, and the sublimities of thought contained in the Bible—in a word, such passages as will appeal to people of every race and creed. (American Book Company, New York. Price, \$0.40.)

The Thought Primer, Book, I., by Maud Summers, is written from the standpoint of images, not words. It recognizes the thought as the reality and the sentence as its outward expression. The child learns to read by associating thoughts already acquired with the written form. The early reading matter, therefore, should repeat the early experiences of childhood. In this book it has been the aim to suggest clear images by means of pictures, music, poetry, games, and stories. The principle of activity in learning to read, first utilized by W. W. Spear, is shown in the action sentences of the first ten pages (Ginn & Company, Boston.)

School Law.

Recent Legal Decisions.

Compiled by R. D. FISHER.

Purchase and Ratification of School Site.

Where a township board of education in Illinois has no power to purchase a site for a high school without authorization by a vote of the electors of the township, yet, when the board purchased a lot for such purpose, and the electors voted to build a high school on it, this amounted to a ratification of the unauthorized purchase. (*Carolyn vs. Township Board of Education*, Ill. S.C., Nov. 1900.)

Authority to Make Repairs.

Where work is done in repairing a steam heating plant in a school-house by order of the chairman and members of a build-committee if the work is performed with knowledge of the board and is of so notable a character and of such necessity that it may be deemed to be done with the consent of the district, an obligation will, under the Minnesota law, arise on the part of the district to pay for it, tho the committee had in fact no authority to contract for repairs. (*Kreatz vs. St. Cloud School District*, Minn. S.C., Oct. 1900.)

Contract for School Furniture.

1. A ratification by a school district in Arkansas of an unauthorized purchase of school furniture by two of its directors is not *ultra vires*.

2. When a school district accepts school furniture delivered in pursuance of an unauthorized contract for their purchase, with two of its directors, and uses a part of it in its school-house without offering to pay for its use or to return it, and takes no action for more than a year to annul the contract or cancel the warrants to pay for their purchase, its treasurer will not be enjoined from payment, and the warrants canceled, on its offer to return the furniture to the seller. (*Springfield Furniture Co. vs. School Dist. No. 4 Ac*, Ark. S.C., Oct. 9, 1890.)

Power of Text-Book Commission.

The laws of Tennessee (1899 c. 205) provide for uniform text-books in the public schools, making their use compulsory and a commission is created to select books and to award to the lowest bidder the exclusive privilege for specified periods of furnishing such books and to regulate their distribution so as to guarantee that the books shall be furnished at the lowest prices obtainable by free competition and according to the contract. The constitutionality of the law and its provisions

delegated by the legislature was questioned. The Court, on appeal held, that the law is not unconstitutional, as delegating to the commission legislative power. (*Leeper vs. State Tenn. S.C.*, July, 1900.)

Reversion of School Site to Owner.

A Pennsylvania school district which obtains the consent of the owner of land to the use of one-half acre for school purposes, and erects thereon a school-house, but never claims title or right to occupy it other than for school purposes, loses right to possession when it changes the location of the school and sells the building; and the right of the purchaser is limited to the building to be removed, the sale being expressly restricted to the building. (*Waite vs. Bailey*, Pa. S.C., 192 Pa. St. 562.)

Powers of City Engineer.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Justice Kellogg, of the Appellate court, has handed down an opinion, on which all the other judges concur, that has at least an important local bearing. It affirms that the power of appointing school janitors rests with the city engineer in the absence of any specific clause conferring the right upon the school board.

Verdict for Teachers.

The case for false imprisonment and slander brought by Frances Bentley of Somerville, Mass., against Prin. Samuel A. Johnson, Emma M. Cate, and Mary L. Boyd, teachers in the Prescott school, Somerville, has been decided in favor of the defendants in the Middlesex superior court, East Cambridge.

The case was an action of tort to recover \$4,000 damages. The plaintiff claimed that her teachers stripped her of her clothing in a search for a pocketbook alleged to have been lost by Miss Boyd, teacher of sewing. The defence was that the girl consented to be searched and that she was not unduly exposed.

Natural Obstacle—Transfer—Validity.

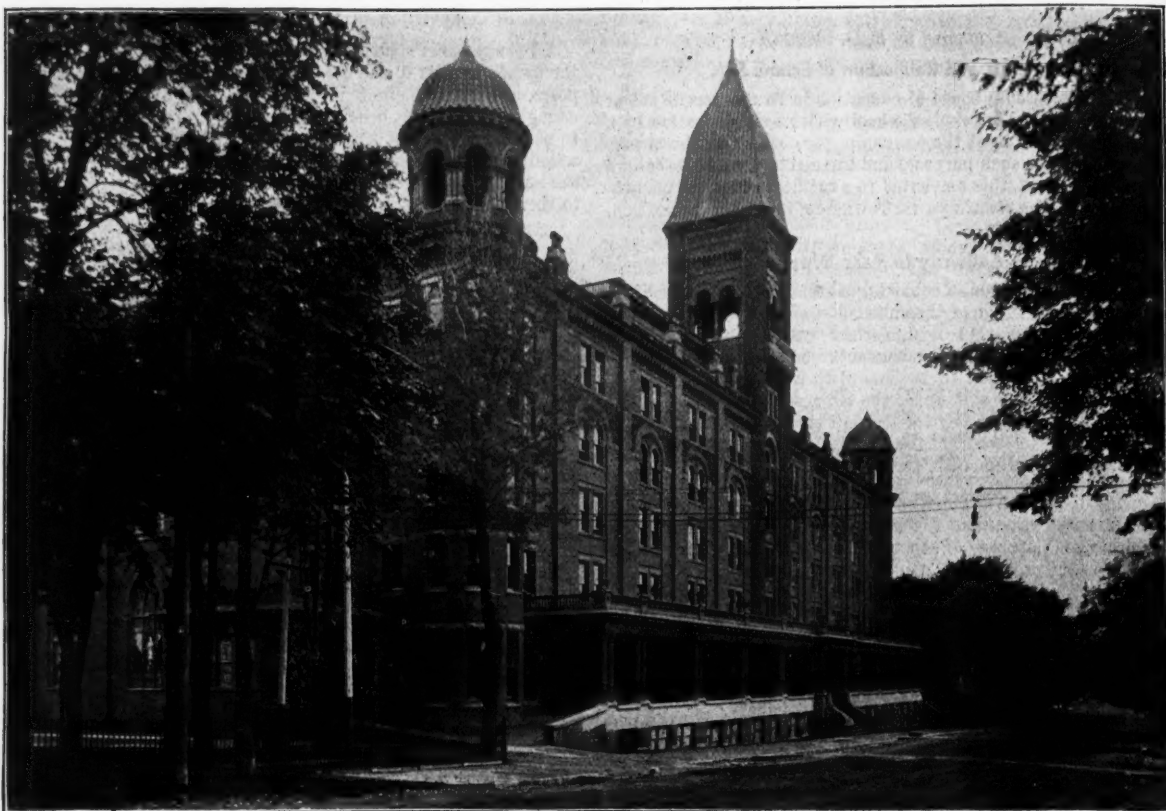
Under the Iowa statute (1873) providing that where, by reason of natural obstacles, such as rivers, etc., a portion of the inhabitants of a school district cannot, with reasonable facility, enjoy school advantages in their township, the county superintendent with the consent of the directors of such district, may attach such part of the township, by recording the order and making proper enter on the part of the district. Where a county superintendent called a meeting of the boards of adjoining districts and agreed to the changing of the boundary lines, tho the county superintendent's name is not mentioned in the agreement, notice being held to the auditor of the county: *Held*, that the transaction to be a substantial compliance with the statute and that the transfer was valid. (*Newland vs. Independent Dist.*, Ac. Iowa S. C., Dec. 1900.)



The Freeman School, North Adams, Mass. F. Freeman Hall, Supt.

The Great Sanitarium at Clifton Springs.

BY LUCY ELLEN GUERNSEY.



CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM.



CLIFTON SPRINGS is a pretty little village conveniently situated on two of the leading railways in the country—the Auburn branch of the New York Central and the Lehigh Valley, main line, about forty miles from Rochester, and sixty from Syracuse. Before the Central Railroad was built it consisted of a small hotel on the top of the hill, a very plain bath-house, a clear and abundant sulphur spring gushing out under the roots of an old tree, and a very few houses. The neighborhood had been early settled by several respectable families who came from Maryland, bringing their slaves with them. I have often heard my mother speak of the moral excellence, the simplicity and open-hearted hospitality of these families, with whom she was well acquainted, and whose descendants still remain in the neighborhood.

To this place came, in 1850, Dr. Henry Foster, a young physician, with a heart full of grand schemes balanced by a head in which caution and common-sense were well developed. Doctor Foster had conceived the idea of a medical institution for the treatment more especially of all forms of chronic disease. He saw at once the capabilities of the place. With a very small capital in money but a great deal of faith and determination and a firm confidence that he was undertaking just the work that God meant him to do, he erected a modest wooden building provided with bath-houses for fresh and sulphur water, and other needful appliances for the treatment of patients. The furniture and accommodations were of the plainest. When I first came to the Cure (as it was then called), as late as 1863, a closet was an unattainable convenience, save to the few who had rooms in the chapel wing, and a stand with aidrawer in it was quite a luxury. Nevertheless, the patents contrived to have very good times, and a great many remarkable cures were effected, as I can testify from personal experience.

At present the main building of the Clifton Springs

Sanitarium is a fireproof structure, five stories high, with a solarium on the roof and capable, with the annex, of accommodating more than four hundred patients. No wood has been used in its construction save for door and window casings. The rooms are comfortably and prettily furnished. They are warmed by gas grates, affording the luxury of an open fire, and sufficient in the coldest weather; and they are lighted by electricity and provided with gas jets to use when needful. The halls are heated by warm air, forced into them, and by means of transoms and large windows a perfect system of ventilation is established. As all the heat, aside from the grates, is generated outside the building, the danger of fire is reduced to a minimum. Elevators give access to every floor of the building, so that the upper rooms are as convenient as the lower.

The annex, across the street, also accommodates a large number of patients, and the rooms are particularly sunny and cheerful.

The dining room is a beautiful apartment, well warmed and lighted, and no one, entering it for the first time, would imagine himself in the presence of a company of invalids. The food is of the best quality and well cooked, and a sufficient variety is provided to satisfy any reasonable person.

Over sixty acres of land are laid out in pleasure grounds, well wooded, prettily diversified by water, and traversed in all directions by excellent asphalt walks which are much used for bicycling, an amusement encouraged by the physicians. Opposite the Sanitarium is the Pierce pavilion, covering the principal sulphur spring and affording an agreeable resting place for those who wish to enjoy the air. For this pavilion, as well as for many improvements in the grounds, the Sanitarium is indebted to the liberality of the late Mr. Andrew Pierce.

The sanitarium farm of four hundred acres is under a high state of cultivation with a dairy of over two hundred head, mostly Holsteins and Guernseys. The farm

supplies the house with beef, pork, veal, mutton, poultry, and an abundance of pure milk, cream, and butter.

With its splendid equipment and delightful surroundings the sanitarium offers a most cheerful and delightful resting place for those who may be here for pleasure, rest, or treatment at any time during the year. Its wonderful facilities for healing have never been surpassed. The sulphur springs possess fine medical properties, the analysis being nearly the same as that of the famous White Sulphur Spring of Virginia. During the past

always been decidedly religious. As has been said, Doctor Foster began the work under the firm conviction that the Lord had called him thereto, and in this faith it has been continued. The newcomer will perhaps be surprised to find himself invited, soon after breakfast, to family prayers. Short social services are held four evenings in the week, and to these services all the patients are invited. Doctor Foster firmly believed that the health of the mind has much to do with the health of the body, and that such health was only to be found in a steadfast, rational religious faith. For this reason he encouraged all under his roof to "seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, that all good and needful things may be added."

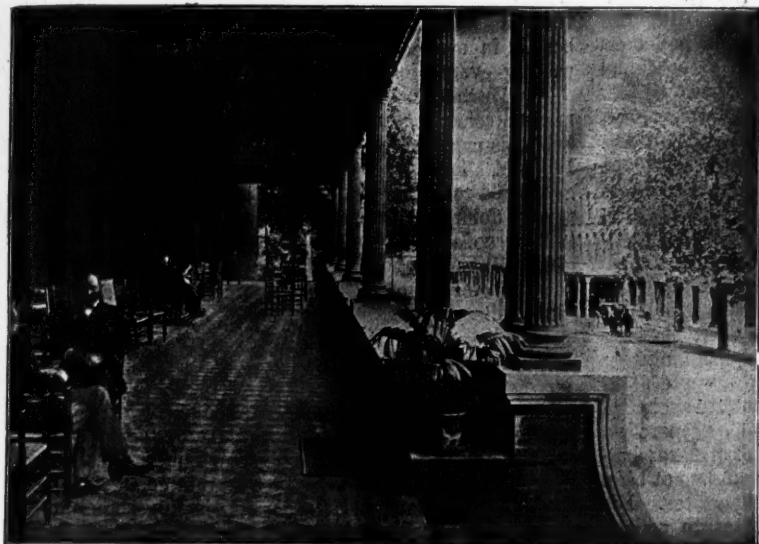
The religious services are wholly unsectarian in character, and are marked by a rational and cheerful spirit.

Let no one suppose that in coming to Clifton he is about to encounter anything dismal or depressing. On the contrary, it would be difficult to find anywhere a more cheerful set of people. Any conversation concerning ailments or comparing of cases is easily discouraged. As Doctor Foster has been heard to remark, the last subject which should be discussed in a health establishment is health. Patients come hither from all over the world. I well remember once finding myself seated in the Solarium with a lady and gentleman from the Sandwich Islands, two ladies from different parts of India, and another from Persia. This cosmopolitan

quality adds a peculiar piquancy to the tone of society. It must not be forgotten that a well-selected library is provided for the patients as well as a reading room furnished with the leading papers, secular and religious, and the best magazines.

A training school for nurses is maintained in the institution, the members of which attend to the wants of the patients, and private nurses may be had when needed. The service is abundant, and I have found the servants and assistants uniformly kind and obliging.

A pretty village has grown up around the institution, with neatly laid out streets and excellent sidewalks. A handsome Episcopal church crowns the East hill, and



PIAZZA, MAIN BUILDING.

season the bath-rooms have been remodeled in Italian marble and white tile at great expense.

While all kinds and forms of medicine are here employed, the scientific and multiform use of water, plain, medicated and mineral, is a prominent feature of the sanitarium. The water used here is of the purest quality, brought from springs back in the everlasting hills. Every sort of bath is included in the treatment here employed, more than fifty different kinds of baths being enumerated on the bath ticket,—the Turkish, steam, salt, stimulating, alkaline, sulphur, electro-faradic, and electro-chemical,—with packs, plain and medicated, full and local; compressed air, and the Taylor or machine rubbing; Swedish movement, exhaust treatment; Sprague's improved method of application of dry, hot air; faradic, galvanic, and static electricity for all their varied appointments. Wherever X-rays can be used they are also brought into requisition.

The medical staff consists of eight physicians and one surgeon, one of this number being a woman.

A department has been fitted up with all the modern appliances for surgery, and the surgeon employed is thoroly competent and master of his work.

A commodious gymnasium with bowling alley, and Dio Lewis, Delsarte, and Emerson systems of gymnastics, aid in physical culture. An instructor in this art leads classes every morning.

In the year 1881 Dr. Foster deeded the Sanitarium plant to a board of trustees, who are pledged to carry out the founder's wishes forever. In this deed of trust provision is made whereby missionaries, clergymen and teachers in public schools and colleges, who are dependent upon their salaries for support, may receive special consideration in the Annex building, further particulars regarding which may be had at any time by addressing the Sanitarium Company. The Sanitarium is usually full to overflowing through July and August; therefore during this time the usual rebate in the Annex to all beneficiaries as named above is discontinued, to be resumed again about the middle of September.

The best times for taking treatment are considered to be the autumn, winter, and spring months.

Without having in it anything of asceticism the atmosphere of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium is and has



THE ANNEX.

there are also Methodist, Baptist, and Universalist churches. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated, affording pleasant walks and drives. The Central-Hudson and Lehigh Valley Railroads afford abundant and convenient access to the place and guests are met at all trains by stages and porters. In short, taking all things into consideration, it would be hard to find anywhere a more cheerful and comfortable home for an invalid than the great Sanitarium at Clifton Springs.

The School Journal, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

WEEK ENDING MARCH 2, 1901.

Superintendents in Session.

Probably to the teacher's world generally, the matter of spelling reform was the most interesting topic discussed at the meeting of the Department of Superintendence, held this last week. A resolution had been introduced recommending that the National Educational Association directors appropriate yearly a sum of \$1,000 to be expended in the cause of spelling reform. Prof. John McDonald, of Kansas, led the opposition to the resolution and waxed very funny over the appearance of N. E. A. spelling. The failure of the attempt to foist changes upon the public has been made manifest by the fact that no periodicals outside of the field of educational journalism have adopted the changes and that individuals everywhere have ridiculed the new spellings. Col. Francis W. Parker, who spoke in favor of the resolution, argued from the international point of view, showing how detrimental to the spread of the English language are its inconsistencies of spelling and how wasteful of Anglo-Saxon energy both within and without the schools.

Pres. Arthur Twining Hadley, of Yale, prepared a valuable paper on "The Use and Control of Examinations," which he would have read himself had he not been kept away by the critical illness of his daughter. His paper contained an important suggestion as to college admission examinations. In view of certain well-defined objections to both the usual systems of entrance to college—that by examinations, and that by certificate—President Hadley believes that the unfortunate features of each system can be eliminated by requiring both examination and certificate from every candidate for admission. The student should be tested by examination on the subjects that especially call for power, and should present a certificate regarding the subjects involving attainments.

The value of teachers' organizations, such as the Teachers' Federation of Chicago, was one of the leading subjects for consideration at the meeting of the second day. The discussion, he it said, was very one-sided, for only one voice was raised against the organizations, while a number of prominent superintendents expressed the opinion that the clubs and federations of teachers ought to be encouraged in every possible way.

A full report of the meeting will be given in THE SCHOOL JOURNAL shortly.

The Right Kind of Talk.

Governor W. T. Durbin, of Indiana, is a partisan in political affairs, one who believes in organization and machinery. Yet when it comes to matters of the management of the public schools, of penal and benevolent institutions he is always to be found on the side of right against political log rolling and chicanery. In his inaugural address he said in words that deserve to be written large:

"The more I have learned of the results of the non-partisan management of our institutions the more I have become convinced of the practical utility of the methods now employed. While I am myself a partisan of somewhat inflexible temperament in that particular, I cannot but realize that my first duty is to the state. Whatever I may think personally will not be permitted to serve as a rule and guide to my actions officially.

"I believe in the wisdom and justice of the merit system. I favor rewarding friends who have been my good friends, but not in opposition to the promptings of my conscience. In accepting this office I become in large measure responsible for the care and comfort of hundreds of wards of the commonwealth whose conditions call for anxiety. Knowing full well these conditions, I can never consent to the support of any proposition purposing a backward step. Indeed, I am frank to say further that politics should be eliminated from the public

schools and that the merit system should be made legally applicable there, also. I realize that this suggestion will be met with objections, but it is only a question of time when that result will be forced to consummation by intelligent public opinion and the progressive spirit of twentieth century civilization. One's worth and usefulness should count for more than reward for party service, even in the management of our schools."

The best thing about Governor Durbin's address is that it did not end in talk, as a direct result of suggestions made by him, a bill has been introduced into the Indiana legislature providing for non-partisan school boards in every town and city of the state. At this writing everything portends the success of the measure.

Mr. Durbin, he it said, is distinctly a product of the modern school board. The only office he has heretofore held was membership in the school board at Anderson, Indiana. THE SCHOOL JOURNAL has from time to time contained references to the admirable educational work that is doing in that Hoosier city. To Governor Durbin and his colleagues, S. M. Keltner, C. W. Prather, B. H. Campbell and their efficient superintendent, J. W. Carr, is due the credit of making Anderson schools a by-word for excellency.

Mr. Wallas on Froebelism.

At a recent conference of the Froebel society in England, Mr. Graham Wallas said that to sharp London children some of the kindergarten games were weary make-believes. The *School Guardian* in commenting on the statement suggests that one is not bound to be either a Londoner or a child to hold the same opinion. Mr. Wallas also suggested, that with the exception of John Bunyan, no man from the beginning of time had written worse verse than Froebel himself, and many of his followers had imitated him with success. Froebel rendered a great service to education, he continued, but we have reached a stage where the kindergarten would be greatly improved if it were purged of half its Froebelism. With the rise of genetic psychology, and with modern investigations into the hygiene of the physical development of children, thinkers have discovered that much of what Froebel taught is philosophically wrong, and practical teachers have learned that what was suitable for the German child of eighty years ago has little interest for the English or American child of to-day.

Mr. Wallas's conclusion, that the letter killeth but the spirit giveth life, applies to other schools than the kindergarten. "With the right spirit an infants' school may be a veritable children's garden, tho Froebel might fail to recognize any appliance or device employed in it; without the right spirit the kindergarten may be a prison, the gifts unwelcome, the occupations unprofitable, and the games irksome."

Facts about High School Attendance.

In arguing the need of establishing a new Mechanic Arts high school, at Springfield, Mass., Supt. T. M. Balliet recently called attention to two popular misconceptions. One is the time-honored statement that only five per cent. of all the pupils who are enrolled in elementary schools ever reach the high school. In Massachusetts this statement is utterly false. The percentage is sixteen for Springfield; eighteen for Boston; twenty-one for Lowell; twenty-three for Lynn; twenty-five for Cambridge; thirty-one for Worcester. In smaller towns the percentage is often from forty to sixty.

A second erroneous idea is that high schools exist only for the children of the well-to-do. The following analysis of the occupations of parents of children in the Springfield high school indicates what kind of people patronize the school:—

Clergymen, 12; physicians, 9; dentist, 1; lawyers, 5; artist, 1; teachers, 5; office clerks and salesmen, 45; officers of corporations, 3; manufacturers, 19; lumber dealers, 3; merchants, 27; commercial travelers, 24; shop-keepers, 18; real estate, 5; architects, 2; civil engineers, 2; builders, 2; insurance agents,

11; liverymen, 4; contractors, 2; florist, 1; dyer, 1; mechanics, 46; cabinet-makers, 3; pattern-maker, 1; lithographer, 1; electrician, 1; engineers, 4; machinists, 10; printers, 3; foremen, 17; tailors, 3; undertaker, 1; farmers, 4; carpenters, 12; blacksmiths, 5; painters, 4; letter carrier, 1; patrolmen, 2; motorman, 1; conductor, 1; watchmen, 2; hostler, 1; gardeners, 3; janitors, 3; piano-tuner, 1; barber, 1; teamsters, 8; milkmen, 3; cook, 1; brewer, 1; saloon-keepers, 3; laborers, 21; retired, 12; widows, 52; total, 468.

No North, No South.

An interesting meeting was held last week in New York city, relating to the education of the negro. Principal C. D. McIver, of North Carolina; Rev. H. B. Frisell, of Hampton, Va.; and Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, Ala., were the principal speakers. Among other statements made was one to the effect that the education needed in the South must be conducted on principles different from those followed in the North and West. We do not agree to this. The same practice should prevail thruout the country and we urge all educational men and women to agree to this.

(1) Employ in the school-room the ablest persons to be found.

(2) Pay them liberal salaries; try to increase these salaries so as to invite in able persons.

(3) Erect good, substantial, roomy, and suitable buildings and keep the buildings in good repair.

(4) Encourage professional preparation for teaching.

(5) Take the schools out of politics.

These steps are evidences of earnest effort to advance and they have been visible wherever in this country education has made progress. They must be followed everywhere if progress is to be general.

The southern part of this country has the large negro population, and this has led some to talk about the "negro question" in education. Now, it has been established that the negro is susceptible of education; the only thing to be done is to educate him properly. The fact that he has a black skin has nothing to do with the question.

In the South there is not the interest in the education of the poor and illiterate that ought to exist. The future depends upon the attitude and activity of the teachers. They must meet, unite, and bring about a different state of things. Letters have been received from teachers in the South, which reveal that there is lack of interest on the part of parents; this condition is largely if not wholly the fault of the teachers. If they would all bestir themselves and double their interest in their work, there would soon be a great educational revival.

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL well recognizes the fact that the salaries paid in the South, especially in the rural districts, are small. The only way to secure increased pay is to create a live interest in the schools. Teachers, arouse! this devolves upon you.

Sixty years ago things were about as bad in the state of New York as they are in Georgia at present. A powerful interest was kindled by conscientious men and women, and see what has come of it. Why cannot Prof. McIver go into every village of North Carolina and rouse the people to a sense of their duty? Hold educational revival meetings in the South!

The Case of Professor Ross.

A committee of American economists headed by Mr. Horace White, editor of the *New York Evening Post*, and composed mainly of professors of political economy in American universities, has been investigating the charge that Professor Ross was dismissed from Leland Stanford, Jr., university because of the exercise of his proper freedom of speech. The sum and substance of their very judicial report is that the professor's freedom of speech was unwarrantably interfered with. From the published correspondence it appears that in June, 1900, the professor resigned because, as he wrote to President Jordan, he was "unwilling to become a cause of worry

to Mrs. Stanford or of embarrassment" to the president. The resignation was not accepted until Nov. 12, 1900. Two days later Professor Ross published a statement covering the whole case from his point of view and apparently, as a result of this action, received an immediate dismissal. President Jordan on his side has this to say about the report of the committee:

"It is not, as might be inferred from newspaper accounts, an authorized committee of the American Economic Association, but is merely self-constituted. The attitude is evidently that of partisans.

"Professor Ross was not dismissed on account of his views on oriental immigration or because of his opinions on any economic questions. He was dismissed because in the judgment of the university authorities he was not the right man for the place he held.

"No imputation upon the private character of Professor Ross was intended, nor was there wanting appreciation of many good qualities possessed by him."

Commenting upon the matter editorially the *New York Times* claims that while the committee of investigation is technically right in its findings, too much importance is attributed to them; that if a professor in an institution discovers that the atmosphere of the place is unfavorable to the diffusion of his opinions he ought to get out without making any fuss; that if Mrs. Stanford and the authorities of Leland Stanford, Jr., university choose to adopt a certain policy, the public is no more concerned with that determination than with the determination of a mercantile house to adopt such and such a policy.

Important news from Chicago is the statement that Mrs. Emmons Blaine has turned over to Chicago university the Chicago Institute of Pedagogy. Just considered as an endowment this will represent an addition of nearly \$2,000,000 to the capital of the university. Mrs. Blaine started the institute with an appropriation of \$715,000, and has since made additional gifts. The University of Chicago has not hitherto done much toward developing a strong school of pedagogy altho plenty of good work has been done by Prof. Dewey and others. This new arrangement ought to prove of mutual advantage.

The Chicago board of education has done an excellent thing in laying a ban upon elaborate and expensive high school graduation exercises. The practice of hiring down-town halls with costly music and gorgeous floral decorations is to be done away with. Each school must have its exercises within its own walls and such exercises must be very simple. This is a step in the direction of true culture. There is no doubt that the graduations in many of our American cities, when held in opera houses or academies of music, tend to become tawdry and vulgar.

Some of State Supt. Charles R. Skinner's figures regarding New York's public schools are interesting and suggestive. It appears that there are in the entire state 71,931 school-houses with a joint valuation of nearly \$82,000,000. The average number of children in daily attendance is 857,000. The teachers employed in public schools number 34,848; the annual salary is \$879 in cities and \$322 in country districts. The salaries list for the state now foots up to about \$17,000,000 while the total expenditure for educational purposes amounted in 1900 to \$33,421,491. These are large figures and indicate the extensiveness of the interests involved in education in the Empire state.

The danger of infection from lead pencils is receiving a great deal of attention from educational people in England. The medical inspectors of the London school board have united in a protest against the indiscriminate use of pencils by the children. Each child, they say, should have its own pencil even if the pencil must be tied around the pupil's neck.

Mr. J. B. Reynolds, who has become widely known as the founder of the "University Settlement" in N. Y. City, says: "The school buildings themselves should be used out of school hours as centers for the educational and social work of the entire neighborhood. There should be more free lectures and debates for the older people, and the school playgrounds should be thrown open more freely for the children. There should also be branch stations of the public library all about."

This is precisely the view taken by THE JOURNAL. Will the teachers inaugurate an educational settlement?

Senator Tilman, of South Carolina, always a forcible speaker, remarked concerning the hazing at West Point, that the cadets were dogs and brutes; then he added that the comparison was a poor one because no big dog would ever abuse a little pug. Senator Teller, of Colorado said, "If these young men cannot restrain themselves let them be cast out among the common fellows of the world and be replaced by gentlemen."

The astronomers at the Harvard observatory are rejoicing at the discovery of a new star, observed Feb. 22, and said to be the brightest discovered in three centuries. It is in the constellation Perseus, is of the first magnitude, and in three days emerged from total invisibility.

Agents traveling in Kentucky declare that the educational tide is rising there, but that it is yet behind Oklahoma. There is not yet a normal school for the state in existence. The teachers speak discouragingly of the fighting characteristics prevalent. One writer says: "I have no trouble, but a friend told me that several of his older boys carried revolvers. They do this not because they are more bloodthirsty than those in Ohio, but because it is considered manly."

There are now more than 400,000 children enrolled in the public schools of Georgia. The people are realizing there, as in many other of the more progressive Southern states, that education means civilization.

The old question of the creditability of the biblical account of the deluge is likely to be re-opened by the letters Prof. G. F. Wright, the eminent geologist, is sending home from Asia. In a recent letter from Jerusalem Prof. Wright announces that he has thus far become certain that there has been, since man's appearance, a period of instability in the earth's crust in northern and central Asia which shows that the account of the flood in the Bible is entirely credible.

There is trouble in the precincts of Yale university over the proposed statue of Nathan Hale. A year or more ago the corporation appointed a committee to raise money for a statue which, it was tacitly understood, was to be executed by Augustus St. Gaudens, with his consent. The plan was suspended, however, in order that it might not interfere with the bi-centennial celebration. The intention was to resume the collection of funds a little later. Meantime some Yale admirers of William Ordway Partridge have started in to raise subscriptions for a statue of Hale designed by him. The movement has made progress and a number of subscriptions have been obtained. The Yale authorities have issued a statement to the effect that this subscription quest is entirely unauthorized by the university.

Prof. E. W. Scripture, of Yale, has made two important discoveries while engaged in his experiments in phonetics. They are the following deductions:

1. The mouth does not act as a resonator for the overtones of the vocal chords.
2. In English verse, time, pitch, and intensity are elements of the rhythm, as in classic verse.

The first discovery is likely to cause a complete upset of the theories and practice of the teaching of vocal music. The second will occasion an overhauling of the whole subject of English versification.

Letters.

Why I am Not a Universalist.

In recent years in several magazines and journals writers have told why they are not Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, or Congregationalists. All these discussions have been on theological grounds; it may not be out of place for a plain schoolmaster to tell why he is not a Universalist, basing what reasons he has to offer upon considerations wholly drawn from his thoughts as a professional man. It is to be understood, however, that the writer says nothing with a personal animus, for his lines are cast in pleasant places. Nor is the sinner spoken of herein always or usually a member of a board of education. It is the man wherever he may be found who has some selfish ambition which he is willing to gratify at the expense of the school and its interests.

Dr. Edward Eggleston, in his "Circuit Rider," states a fact to which we would all willingly subscribe when in the humor for doing so; "Nobody is quite a Universalist in moments of indignation. Every man has a private and select perdition for the objects of his wrath." Even David, the divine Psalmist, had similar thoughts when he considered the present state of the evil-doer and the apparent lack of punishment for his wickedness. He was obliged to hypothecate a future state in which justice might have its perfect work. "For I was envious at the foolish when I saw the prosperity of the wicked. They are not in trouble as other men are. Their eyes stand out with fatness; they have more than heart could wish. . . . When I thought of this it was too painful for me until I went into the sanctuary of God; then understood I their end. Surely thou didst set them in slippery places; thou castest them down into destruction. How are they brought into desolation as in a moment! They are utterly consumed with terrors!"

But there are sinners and sinners. I have in mind a peculiar genus, the sinner against the schools and hence against the children. For him no peculiar punishment has been devised, at least in this world. In fact our constitution expressly states,—"Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted." Hence, since there is little chance of rewarding him according to his just deserts here, I am not willing to forsake the beliefs of the Fathers in reference to a punishment hereafter.

The enemy of a bad cause deserves commendation; the enemy of a good cause deserves and will receive obloquy. The enemy of the church may be excommunicated; the enemy of the home may be mobbed, or imprisoned or hanged; provision is made for the enemy of one's country; but the enemy of the schools, and hence of the children, sometimes is bold enough to sit in the room of the board of education: he may even take part in the deliberations of that body. Like Catiline, at times he comes into the light and publicly marks this and that fond hope of the educational reformer, or worker, for destruction. And for all this he is not put to flight, or excommunicated, or mobbed! He may even remain and robe himself in the garb of respectability. There is no Cicero to call down upon such plotters public indignation and contempt.

How long, Commissioner Intrigue and Citizen Noseby, will you abuse our patience? How long will that unbridled audacity of yours molest us? When I think of these things, brethren, and consider that not often is the full measure of contempt meted out to such here, I cannot accept one of the vital doctrines of the Universalists, that in reference to future punishment. When the wicked cease from troubling here there must surely be a place where they can hold converse hereafter and plot and execute their schemes; for the soul's activity in the next world must be largely the same as it has been here. Death brings no great and sudden change. Even Mohammed made allowance for such an abode for

his sinners where atonement could be made for seven thousand years! Yet this is but as yesterday when it is passed and as a watch in the night in the long succession of to-morrows needed to work reformation in the hearts of some of the enemies of our schools.

Notwithstanding the statement which we have all come to believe to be true, that a public office is a public trust, we have forced upon our attention almost constantly violations of the sentiment. But if there is any cause that should be free from the corrupting hands of the political juggler it is the management of the schools, and I firmly believe that the day is not far distant when the schools shall forever be placed beyond the interference of the marplot who would use them for his selfish ends. The future of our country depends more, I believe, upon the work of the schools than upon any other agency. Let it come into the people's minds that he who touches them is touching our institutions at a vital point. The children's interests are and ought to be too sacred to allow the schools to be the spoil of any party or of any man. The complacent people who allow it are ultimately to blame. In the Israelitish history, when David was moving the ark from Kirjath-jearim to Jerusalem, we all remember what happened to Uzzah who put his hand upon it when he thought that it was in danger of falling. So politically may it befall any modern Uzzah who with his unhallowed hands touches so sacred a thing as the schools to pervert them to his own selfish purposes.

There can be no excuse for politics, in the usual sense of that term, in the management of a school system any more than there can be in the management of any other business or professional enterprise. The schools have a professional basis and simply require on the part of the board of education and the community a good business administration and a prohibition of anything that would tend to lower the professional tone or hamper professional management. In other words the school has a right to demand that funds be provided in accordance with financial ability of the state and the community, that the school be placed under competent skilled supervision, that the supervisory force be given ample authority, that all appointments be made solely for fitness, and that "hands off" be the injunction which all would-be self-seekers must obey.

Among the well-informed there can be no honest question, at this day, as to the best method of organization of a school system; such plans have long since been carefully elaborated, hence there is no plausible excuse for factional fights or political divisions. Let political parties fight over free silver, the tariff, expansion, and the more of such questions the better, possibly; but let there be *anathema maranatha* for all who make school matters a political football. It's because there are still those who play football, brethren, that I cannot subscribe to the tenets of the Universalists.

For the head of every school system, large or small, there should be selected a professional educator, one who has had training, who knows thoroly school needs and how to reach desired ends. Call him superintendent, supervising principal, anything you please, but give him power; allow him authority in large measure to select his own teachers and to remove them for cause and hold him responsible for the success of the school in all professional lines. We none of us desire to see or to be a Caesar, yet we hear the cry "one man power," when such a plan is advocated. And there are those who really believe that evil is naturally inherent in any form of centralization. Yet the whole trend in educational matters is in this direction and we believe that it is well. Strong supervisory officials usually carry their boards with them; there comes then one man power and the system is benefited. I know of no case where this is not true. Such a statement can be verified by almost numberless instances which will come to the mind of any one well informed in the history of educational supervision. The weak point with most of our school systems is that it is practically impossible to fix responsibility. With

such an organization as that referred to, if the schools do not prosper, do not retain the superintendent because he is a good fellow, or because he belongs to your party, your club, or your church; but let him find other pastures and feed other flocks if he can find them.

If he is shown to be unfit or unworthy of his position let him go, but select another and still give him power. If the right man is selected no evil will come in clothing him with authority; if the wrong man is chosen he can be removed promptly and should be.

But nothing else can do so much for the good of the schools as an unhampered superintendency filled by a competent man; and the most competent men will be found to fill such positions when it is no longer necessary for them to resort to the subterfuges of the politician and demagog and dissipate their energies in order to secure position or to retain their place and influence. Readers, if at all acquainted with the status of many of the men who have such important positions in our school system, know that words like these are not directed toward the laying of a ghost which does not exist. Many able men are practically crippled in their work by the necessity of fighting constantly for self-preservation. Self-preservation, we are told, is the first law of nature; but fighting for it is poor occupation for a schoolmaster.

The functions of the superintendent and his assistants and of the board of education should be carefully defined and as carefully protected. Each has his own work to do. All controversy and antagonism would readily cease on the establishment of such ground and definitions of functions and powers.

"The schools for the children" should call forth as hearty support as "America for Americans," "Remember the Maine," or any other of the rallying cries that have made the blood flow more rapidly in the past. But because of those who are in the way of such sentiment and guiding principle and who would labor heart and soul against its practical enforcement, I am not able to become a Universalist.

I recently heard of a certain man on a board of education whose name at roll call on an important resolution, unfortunately for him, came first. He was puzzled as to how he ought to vote, but finally decided the matter by saying,—"Gintlemin, I'll vote as Meester Kelley duz." Have you ever seen such? As long as people honor citizens of this stamp by election or appointment to positions of such importance the millennium will not come, and a large number of us schoolmasters will not become Universalists.

W. O. ROBINSON,

Rahway, N. J.

Superintendent of Schools.

The Teacher and the Public.

I would like to have THE JOURNAL present as forcibly as possible the need of taking the public somewhat into consideration. In the village near me there is a good school building and several teachers, and we who are out of the bounds avail ourselves of the so-called "advantages" of the union of several districts into one management, and these are really considerable. I go to this village to church, but it seems to most of us that there is a distinct want of leadership for the intellectual life of the village. At a meeting of the officers of the several charities to devise means of elevating the public standard of morals it was asked if Mr.— could not assist materially. The reply was "He only aims to keep a knowledge shop."

In pondering upon this apt reply made by the postmaster, who had "sized up" this teacher (a normal school graduate), I have asked myself the question, "Does this teacher feel that he owes anything to the public?" Several years ago we had a principal who gave some admirable lectures and was a decided force; his influence on the public was plain. Your paper is sent to me by my daughter who is a teacher, and I confess it ought to stimulate a teacher to do more than run a "knowledge shop."

EBEN HOLDEN.

Dutchess Co.

Educational Outlook.

Complimentary to Dr. Poland.

PATERSON, N. J.—A special meeting of the school board for the purpose of acting upon the resignation of Dr. Addison B. Poland, who goes to Newark March 1, was held Feb. 17. It resolved itself into an affair of banquets and compliments. President Plumb gave voice to the sentiments of the entire board when he said that the members had hoped to have Dr. Poland with them for the rest of his natural life and that they had thought to have woven such a web around him of appreciation and approbation that escape would be impossible.

Dr. Poland, who was present at the meeting, had in his turn very nice things to say about the Paterson board. In all his experience, he said, he had never known another school board to transact its business in so direct, business-like, and gentlemanly a fashion. The absence of personal motives in the board is truly remarkable to one who knows of the conditions in some American cities. "Never," said Dr. Poland, "have I left a position anywhere with such great reluctance."

The acceptance of Dr. Poland's resignation was the only business transacted at the meeting. Nothing in regard to his successor was considered, and it is understood that many of the letters of application have not yet been opened. Of the local men, it is said that Principals Sargent and Rabenort have filed applications; it is reported also that three others intend doing so. All the city principals have signed a paper pledging themselves to support loyally any one of their number who may be elected. This they were impelled to do on account of the statement that any Paterson man who might be elected would be hampered by the jealousy of disappointed candidates.

Hymns Retained.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The "Students' Hymnal," for the past two years in use in the high schools, will be retained. The matter had been referred to the committee on high schools and normal schools, Mr. G. H. Harries, chairman. This committee seemed to find, upon investigation, that most of the complaints came from those who object to anything savoring of sectarianism and that, as the hymnal does not in the judgment of the committee lean toward sectarianism, the protests of this character are not well taken. As to those very few persons "who insist upon excluding from the schools every formal recognition of Divine Providence," the committee does not think that any notice of them should be taken.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

In Honor of Dr. White.

CINCINNATI, O.—A banquet in honor of Dr. Emerson E. White, formerly superintendent of Cincinnati schools, was held at the Palace hotel, Feb. 9. Dr. White had just addressed the Cincinnati Principals' Association, and the Hamilton County Teachers' Association, taking for his subject "The Art of Teaching." The occasion was made one of congratulation and reminiscence. Seated at the head of the table were Dr. White and Supt. Richard G. Boone. Around the board were more than sixty of the most prominent principals and teachers of Cincinnati and Hamilton county.

The office of toastmaster was ably filled by Prin. George N. Burns. Speeches were made by Dr. White, Mr. Burns, Prin. E. W. Coy, of the Hughes high school; Mr. F. B. Slyer, of Madisonville; Mr. T. L. Feeney, of the Technical school, and Mr. John G. O'Connell, of the board of education.

Work and Play in Education.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery, of the school board, delivered an address with the above title at the Rochester training school, Feb. 8. Supt. Gilbert was present and spoke briefly; it was his first formal appearance before a Rochester audience.

Mrs. Montgomery said that thus far in the history of the world education has been governed by two theories: the work-theory and the play-theory. Until recently the work-theory had the upper hand; of late, however, the play-theory has received so much emphasis that in the higher schools the instructors are looking aghast at students who come to them expert in play but ill-equipped for serious work.

Work-education is along the lines of individualism; play-education, of socialism. A man cannot be taught, however he may be prompted, to work. Play on the other hand is distinctly social and teachable. The individualist is only half a man and the same is true of the man who flattens out into socialism. The solution of educational problems will come thru a combination of the work-theory and the play-theory. Manual training has great value as pointing the way to this consummation.

Telephones Recommended.

TRENTON, N. J.—The board of fire commissioners has requested the school board to consider the question of putting telephones into all the school buildings. The matter has not yet been decided, but the case has been put so strongly by the fire department people that some action seems probable. The

immediate occasion for the agitation is the general uneasiness caused by the recent fire in the Livingstone school, resulting in the death of one child and the injury of several. Simply as a precaution in case of fire there ought to be a telephone in every school.

Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club.

BOSTON.—The Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club held a meeting Feb. 16, with "Cheer" for the topic of the day. Prin. Cecil F. P. Bancroft, of Phillips Andover academy, considered "Cheer in Secondary Education." He mentioned a number of things in which modern schools are an improvement upon the old. School buildings are now palaces compared with those of a hundred years ago. Books are better, tho too numerous. The school superintendent is usually a steady influence. Schools have differentiated so that we now have normal schools, scientific schools, boys' schools, girls' schools, manual training schools and business colleges, as well as academies, all doing work peculiar to themselves, and none of them duplicating the work of another class. Means of transportation now allow such centralization so that as the schools have become larger than of yore, closer specialization in the teacher has been rendered possible. At the same time, all this has tended to make us lazy, so that we seek a short day, a short week, a short year. Dr. Bancroft held that we can better lead our pupils to discover their own powers than in the past, and this is a primary end in all education. This results in enthusiasm in work, and so general culture studies are more frequently found in secondary schools. The schoolmaster has become more of a man along with these steps of progress.

Prin. Chas. S. Chapin, of the Westfield normal school, spoke on "Cheer in Normal Education." He claimed that progress is shown thru the recognized necessity for professional training on the part of teachers. At the present time five thousand normal graduates are teaching in Massachusetts, and the schools graduate about six hundred more each year. Yet we are still in a condition of confusion. An alliance should be made with the colleges which will furnish trained teachers for the secondary schools as well. The work of the normal school is to make those who are good teachers by nature able to do the work of artists, not to give a series of "methods" by which any one can succeed in teaching.

Mr. Silas C. Stone, master of the Hyde school, Boston, spoke of "Cheer in the Grammar Schools." He expressed courage in the fact that teachers' salaries have doubled in the last forty years, and yet they must be again doubled to render the teachers fairly comfortable. The teacher should be in every way a citizen, with full independence of thought and action. In a humorous way he pointed out some of the difficulties which still remain to be overcome.

Pres. Chas. S. Murkland, of New Hampshire college, Durham, N. H., spoke of the cheer now found in college education. He said that the agricultural colleges already have endowment to the extent of sixty million dollars, all accumulated since President Lincoln signed the bill establishing them as a branch of education.

Gambling Among School Children.

Reports that the evil of policy playing is prevalent in Philadelphia schools have led Judge Finletter, of the police court, to make an investigation. He finds conclusive evidence that children of six and seven years of age are familiar with the crime of policy dealing; that in one of the schools over 150 of the pupils are buyers of policy, the price of the policy being sometimes as low as two cents. This evil, the judge says, was discovered over eighteen months ago and has never been checked. One of the most disheartening features is that in hundreds of cases the children are encouraged to play policy by their parents, their possible "wins" being a matter of family concern.

Historic School-House Burned.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—A famous old school building, locally known as "Dingman's choice," was destroyed by fire Feb. 25. It got its unique name from the circumstance that when in 1814 Pike county was set off from Northampton county, Judge Daniel Dingman, a wealthy resident was given the choice of having either the county seat or an academy near his home. He chose the latter, and the academy was constructed. Of late years it has been used as a public school.

Principal Baker to Leave Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Dr. Thomas O. Baker has been elected principal of public school No. 101, Brooklyn. The vacancy was created thru the election of Dr. J. M. Edsall to the position of associate superintendent in Brooklyn borough.

Dr. Baker had been on the eligible list for the past three years. He will enter upon his new duties early in March. He has been at Yonkers since September, 1895. The school has increased, during that time, from 225 pupils to 500. The announcement of his resignation came as a great surprise to the high school teachers and pupils.

Tendered to the City.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Cincinnati Technical school has been formally opened to the board of education by its trustees, Mr

M. E. Ingalls, chairman. The idea is that it shall be conducted as a manual training high school. The apparatus in the school is worth about \$25,000. The board of education does not need to accept the gift unconditionally, but may, if it chooses, appoint three citizens as trustees to watch the work of the school for a year, reporting at the end of that time upon the advisability of accepting.

Chicago News Notes.

Supt. Cooley will shortly make a trip to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia to look into the subject of manual training high schools and commercial high schools. He has been working over courses of study and other arrangements for the English high school and manual training schools that are to be established shortly.

Prof. F. W. Smedley, of the child study department, seems to have found that a connection exists between right-handedness and intellectuality. Left-handed children are, on the average, duller than those that use the right hand. The explanation is that the right hand is controlled from the left side of the brain, and the left hand from the right side. Now speech is controlled by the right side of the brain, and the over-development of one hand or the other is thought in this way to affect speech.

A remarkable improvement in the sanitary conditions of the schools is attributed to medical inspection. Nothing else would explain the falling off in the number of cases of contagious diseases among the children. For instance, compare the month of January, 1900, with January, 1901:

	1900	1901
Scarlet fever.....	165	32
Diphtheria.....	94	49
Measles.....	199	61
Tonsillitis.....	318	203
Mumps.....	164	110

The combined efforts of the health department and the principals have thus far kept smallpox out of the schools altho it has been prevalent in the city at large.

Condemnation proceedings have been started in the circuit court to secure land at Van Buren street and Oakley avenue on which to build the new English high and manual training school. This school at present has quarters of 126 South Jefferson street. It is estimated that the cost of land and buildings will be in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

Altho there is about \$1,000,000 more to the credit of salaries than last year, the increases do not promise to be large. To meet the new demands would need, says Chairman Marks, of the finance committee, at least \$3,000,000. The special studies in particular are not likely to get any substantial encouragement. The proposition to open more kindergartens and to extend the work in physical culture is frowned upon at the board of education. The grade teachers will probably secure a slight advance, but anything like a restoration of the schedule of 1898 is obviously impossible.

School Trustee John T. Keating was one of the speakers at a recent dinner of the Iroquois club at which the reputation of Chicago as a law-abiding town was vigorously defended against the allegations of Josiah Flynt and other writers for Eastern magazines. Mr. Keating said that Chicago is a model city and its school system the pride and envy of the whole nation.

Plans and contracts for a Polish Roman Catholic school, to cost \$50,000, have been accepted by Rev. Francis M. Wojtalewicz, rector of the parish.

Teachers were in a turmoil at the meeting in Handel hall, February 17, for the consideration of the proposed pension bill. Miss Goggin had the greatest difficulty in preserving order. Most of those present seemed to think that final action was being taken, altho as a matter of fact, nothing was intended but an explanation of the provisions of the bill in order that the desires of the majority upon each section might be discovered. So acrimonious did the debate become that Prin. John T. Ray, who was in attendance, was moved to censure the whole body of teachers for their lack of confidence in their regularly constituted leaders.

High School Course not Defective.

At a recent meeting of the Merchants' Association, Mr. John G. Shedd made an attack upon the Chicago high schools, asserting that their graduates leave school badly prepared for business; that they do not, as a rule, have even a rudimentary knowledge of anything useful.

Dr. A. F. Nightingale, assistant superintendent of schools, and the responsible head of the system of high schools, was present at the banquet, but not being invited to speak he could not then and there reply to any of Mr. Shedd's charges. In an interview, however, he gave out the statement that business men are blind as to what is actually going on. When they speak of high schools, they are speaking of the high schools of twenty years ago. In spite of the apathy of the business people a manual training high school has already been put into operation, a school which would make many of the critics of high school education open their eyes if they would only take the trouble to visit it; and there is to be a business high school, within the year, that will take rank as one of the best in the

United States. If the members of the Merchants' Association would investigate the high schools thruout the city they would be less ready to venture these general, sweeping criticisms.

Frederick Harrison on Washington.

Upwards of five thousand school children were present at the Auditorium on the afternoon of Washington's birthday, to listen to Mr. Frederick Harrison, the distinguished English philosopher and literary critic. Mr. Harrison's subject was "George Washington."

Speaking of the present English feeling toward Washington he said that all right-minded English people now feel that Washington's work was a real gain to their own nation, and that his noble character and unsullied career add a new glory to our common race.

The grand endowment of Washington was character, not imagination; judgment, not subtlety; not brilliancy, but wisdom. He had the purity of soul, the courage both moral and physical, which are everywhere characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon.

Mr. Harrison went on to express his ideal of a republic. The development of industrial rights is the keynote of the republic of the future. Political equality is all right, but it is not thoro-going enough. Industrial life will eventually eliminate every remnant of privilege, of caste, of monopoly, of prerogative.

Keystone State Meetings.

Pennsylvania School Directors' Association.

HARRISBURG, PA.—The annual convention of the State Association of School Directors, Feb. 14-15, presided over by William Field Shay, of Northumberland county, brought out an attendance of nearly 200 delegates.

An address was made by Col. J. A. M. Passmore, of Philadelphia, urging the union of all the educational forces of the state in one association. He would have the various organizations of teachers, superintendents, and school directors federated in departments of a single body which should meet at a given time once a year.

Two good papers were—"The School Board Leading Public Sentiment," by D. F. Fortney, of Bellefonte, and "The School Board Led by Public Sentiment," by J. K. Wildman, of Bristol.

At the opening exercises of the second day Governor Stone made a general address upon the advantages of education, and complimented the state directors upon the remarkable work they are doing in keeping Pennsylvania in the forefront. After him, "The Physical Side of Education" was discussed by J. B. Keever, of Swissvale, and I. H. Fleming, of Lycoming.

State Supt. N. C. Schaeffer spoke of "The District High School," and brought out figures to show that fully sixty per cent. of the graduates of Pennsylvania high schools go further in their studies than the high school curriculum, many entering college, many others continuing their education after they have gone to work by attending night classes or thru correspondence schools, or in various other ways.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Pres. J. R. Spigel, Westmoreland; vice-presidents, Col. C. C. Pratt, Susquehanna county; George L. Moon, Fayette county, and G. D. Swan, Butler county; recording secretary, G. G. Davies, Susquehanna; corresponding secretary, Rev. E. L. Hassler, Somerset county; treasurer, Harry C. Grittinger, Lebanon county.

At the Teachers' Institute, of Tyrone borough, Snyder and Tyrone townships, Blair county, held Feb. 9, at Tyrone, good discussions were given on many topics of school work, especially notable were papers by the Rev. A. J. Weisley on "Street Influences," and W. L. Pascoe, on the subject "Should Teachers be Paid for Twelve Months of the Year?"

Dr. Weisley dwelt forcibly upon the destructive influences resulting from children's spending so much time on the streets at night. In his talk Mr. Pascoe held that in justice to the teacher, the child, and the state, the teacher ought to be paid for the entire year, altho he may be in actual work but eight or nine months.

The teachers and school directors of Juniata, Bellwood, and Autis, Blair county, held a joint institute at Juniata Friday and Saturday Feb. 15-16. Prof. C. C. Ellis, of Juniata college, delivered an entertaining lecture on Friday night on "The Cheapest Thing in the World."

"The Advantages of a Graded Course of Study in Rural Schools;" "Mathematics as a Language Study;" "The Proper Observance of Holidays;" "Literature in the Public Schools;" "Why Children Read so Poorly in the Schools;" and "Marks of a Good Teacher," were ably and elaborately discussed in well written papers and short speeches during the Saturday session.

The Rev. Mr. Lynch, of Altoona, delivered a lengthy address on "Three Bobs to a Teacher's Kite." The bobs are: Personal force, fellowship, and aspiration.

At the fifth monthly institute of Logan Township, Blair county, to be held Feb. 23, "Ethics in the School-Room" was discussed by Miss Alexander; "Discipline," by Miss Burket and Mr. Smith; "Securing the End from the Beginning," by Miss Bearsotie; "How Teachers Waste Time" by Miss

Robertson; and "Possibilities and Impossibilities of the Average Teacher," by Prof. T. S. Davis, of Altoona. The Rev. J. A. Hallenbaugh lectured to the teachers. The exercises were interspersed with solos and recitations. These monthly institutes are efficient instruments for good in the hands of the supervising principal.

A local institute of several districts of Bedford county was held at Mannischoice Feb. 23, at which many live and interesting subjects were discussed, among others: "Value of Little Things;" "The Teacher's Lesson Hours." At the evening session Professor Cooper, of Schellsburg, spoke on "What Constitutes a Good School;" Professor Enoch, of Wyndman, said: "The Little Red School-House Must Go," and County Supt. J. A. Wright delivered an able address.

There was a largely attended educational meeting held at East Freedom, Feb. 8. Addresses were made by Professor Metzger, of Hollidaysburg; Professor Ritchey, of Roaring Springs; Supt. H. S. Mertz, of Duncansville; and Ex-Supt. J. H. Cessna, of Altoona, on various phases of the school work. Such meetings are prolific of great good in educating public sentiment.

WILKESBARRE, PA.—Scarcity of water has become a menace to all the public departments of the city. Two of the schools have been closed because there is no water to supply the boilers which furnish heat.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.—The fifteen-room school building which accommodated the entire school population of the town was destroyed by fire Feb. 17. The school-house was only four years old. It cost \$30,000 and was insured for \$25,000. Prin. J. O. Lenkard and the school directors are trying to engage rooms in the village so that schooling shall not be stopped for the remainder of the year.

CONEMAUGH, PA.—A \$50,000 school-building is being agitated by those who want to see the town provided with educational facilities that befit a live, growing place.

In and Around New York City.

Gossip from Albany has it that there is no possible chance for the Andette bill to pass, but that Senator Elsberg's bill, which was introduced about a fortnight ago, is favorably considered in Republican circles. Even the Brooklyn members who are still in favor of decentralization have weakened and are likely to support Senator Elsberg's bill when it comes up.

As has been stated before in these columns, the Elsberg bill is really the old Davis bill with one or two objectionable features eliminated.

The death of Mr. John Hays Myers, principal of public school No. 63, removes one of the most interesting personalities in the corps of New York teachers. Mr. Myers was a man of excellent ability, endowed with genuine Yankee common sense which made him very easy to live with and contributed largely to his success in a school district where he had from time to time some difficult characters to deal with. School No. 63, is in the Bronx region near the old Bathgate farm.

With drum and fife and with over one hundred flags fluttering eleven hundred school girls took possession of new P. S. No. 119 in West 134th street, February 13. The occasion was made one of general celebration in the neighborhood. The principal of the school is Miss Emma C. Schroommaker.

The Young Men's Union of the Society for Ethical Culture has purchased a farm of seventy acres at Mountainville, Orange county, New York, to be used for the vacation classes of the Ethical Culture schools and for the fresh air outings maintained by the society. A substantial building has been designed by Mr. R. D. Kohn, and is now in process of erection. It will be ready for occupancy by July 1.

Prof. Richard H. Gottheil, of the department of Semitic languages of Columbia university, has announced that a new fellowship has been established in the recently organized American School for Oriental Study and Research at Jerusalem. The fellowship is worth \$500 annually, and may be won in competitive examination open only to a person holding a baccalaureate degree from a recognized institution.

The Burton Holmes Lectures.

At Daly's theater on Monday and Tuesday afternoon, and at Mendelssohn hall Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this coming week, Mr. Burton Holmes will give the second lecture in his series entitled "Moki Land, the Pueblos of the Snake Dancers." In 1898 Mr. Holmes visited the Moki reservation three times, for the purpose of obtaining motion pictures of the Snake Dancers. They dwell in pueblos built upon the lofty tops of giant mesas, which rise precipitously four or five hundred feet from the floor of the great Arizona Desert about a hundred mile north of the Santa Fe trail. This lecture will be one of the most interesting of the present series.

A Flag Drill on the East Side.

"If you want to see what is being done to make Americans of little immigrants," said a well-known settlement worker, "you had better go down to one of the Friday morning flag drills at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson streets. There you will see patriotism of the most fervid kind. The young Hebrew takes to Americanization, education, and all that sort of thing as eagerly as his Italian neighbors avoid them." A visit to the Alliance was full of interest. The children are from seven to fourteen years of age. When they enter the school they are genuine immigrants—some of them not more than three weeks in this country. They know no English and on this account cannot be sent to the public schools. It is on their account especially that the Educational Alliance has day classes. They are kept for a few months, until they have learned enough English and are then sent to the public schools. These classes for the special benefit of immigrant children were made possible by the Baron de Hirsch fund.

Miss Hays, the efficient principal of the school, was present at the flag drill exercise and gave the signal to the expectant children, each of whom had a six-inch flag pinned to his clothes. Down the center of the auditorium was stretched a red, white, and blue ribbon. Patriotism was everywhere apparent.

The music started and an eager throng of children came pressing in. At the end of the line was a tall, pretty girl bearing a large silk flag and behind her a color guard of fourteen boys. Miss Hays explained that this girl had not been in the country six months and has not yet mastered the intricacies of English. She does, however, carry herself as befits a fellow-countrywoman of the Gibson girl, and is spotlessly neat.

After the children were in place, they sang the stirring song beginning, "Flag of the free, fairest to see." They sang it well, too, and as if they really understood what it means to be in a land where, as Senator Hanna would say, "the people are trusted." There is nothing lackadaisical about the singing of these little Russians and Roumanians.

After the singing the principal gave signs to the flag-bearer and her guard to bring the flag to the platform. Then, when it had been planted, the whole assembly of five hundred children repeated this pledge:

"ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG."

"Flag of our great republic, inspirer in battle, guardian of our homes, whose stars and stripes stand for bravery, purity, truth, and union.

"WE SALUTE THEE."

"We, the natives of distant lands, who find rest under thy folds, do pledge our hearts, our lives, and our sacred honor to love and protect thee, our country, and the liberty of the American people forever."

As soon as the pledge had been repeated they burst into song again, this time with "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." This was followed by "Marching Thru Georgia," and other popular favorites. Then, as it was Washington's birthday, there was an extra which is not ordinarily included in the program. Thirteen little people got up and recited thirteen little poems impersonating the original states of the Union. The accent was decidedly remarkable but otherwise the renderings were very good.

In point of attendance, this is undoubtedly the banner school of New York city. Absences rarely occur, and then only for very good reasons.

German-Americans Excited.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The board of education has run up against a snag in its attempt to annex the German-American school in Green street. The city hall commissioners offered \$18,000 for the property. The trustees of the school, at a meeting February 16, were unanimous in agreeing that the school, as it stands, is worth \$40,000 and that they ought not to take a cent less than \$35,000. One of the members pointed out the fact that the German-American school has been in existence forty-five years and that in that time it has educated 9,000 children and saved the city something like \$450,000. This ought to have been taken into consideration by the commissioners before they made so scandalously low a bid. It was finally agreed to hold out for \$40,000. The commissioners have not yet indicated what they will do.

IRVINGTON, N. J.—The board of education have decided to ask the town council for \$9,000 in addition to the \$15,000 previously appropriated for a school in the second ward. This will make \$24,000 in all and will insure the erection of a suitable building.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The board of finance has ordered the purchase of three vacant lots in the rear of school No. 21 for a playground. The price paid was \$3,000. Work upon converting them into a recreation ground will begin at once.

BAYONNE, N. J.—The quarrel over the expenditure of \$70,000 for a school building upon a site that a great many towns people do not approve of, has not yet been settled. The third ward Republican club has entered a vigorous protest and purposes to contest the appropriation.

Brief Items from New England.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—At the meeting of the school committee Feb. 21, a vote was passed refusing to allow advanced students of Harvard university to teach for practice in the schools of the city. Thus one of the valuable elements of the proposed instruction in the department of pedagogy is cut off.

At a dinner of the New York club of Harvard graduates, Feb. 21, large gifts to Harvard university were announced. A donor who keeps his name concealed gives half a million to erect a building, to be used for architectural study. Mr. Heary L. Higginson gives a building for Harvard union (a social organization), Mr. James Stillman, of New York, an infirmary, and the Agassiz family a building for comparative zoology.

The tenth annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association will be held in Sanders theater, Cambridge, Saturday, March 9. The topic for discussion is "The People and the Schools." The leading speakers will be Prof. John Dewey, of Chicago; Mr. Walter H. Page, editor of "The World's Work"; Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, of the First Parish church, Cambridge; Miss Katherine Haynes Shute, of the Boston normal school; Prin. W. B. Jacobs, of the Hope street high school, Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—At the alumni dinner in New York on Feb. 19, President Faunce announced that Mr. John D. Rockefeller had contributed \$250,000 toward an additional million for the endowment of Brown university. This sum is conditioned upon the raising of the entire sum, so making the additions to the endowment two millions. When this gift has been placed in the hands of the trustees, it will make Mr. Rockefeller's contributions to Brown larger than to any other institution except Chicago university.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The will of the late Prof. Edward E. Salisbury has been offered for probate. Besides many private legacies, there is a very substantial gift to the university which he served for so many years. After the death of his widow his pictures, statuary, engravings and other works of art, and his books upon art are to go to the art school. The university will also then receive the residue realized from the sale of certain property in Boston, after the sum of \$60,000 has been deducted. This property is now valued at \$210,000. One-half of this sum is to become a permanent fund to provide an additional income for the Salisbury professor of Sanscrit and comparative philology. The remainder is to accumulate until it reaches \$100,000 and is then to be used according to the needs of the university.

WORCESTER, MASS.—At a meeting of the American Geographical Society, in New York, on Feb. 20, Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, of Worcester Polytechnic institute, was presented with the Cullum geological medal. The medal was bestowed for his services as the head of the coast and geodetic survey of the United States, and as a member of the Alaskan boundary commission. It is the highest honor given by the society. Nansen, Peary, and John Murray, of England, have received similar medals.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—Mr. Michael E. Fitzgerald, for the past ten years principal of the Lincoln school at South Framingham, was on Feb. 19 elected master of the Emily G. Wetherbee grammar school. The election was the solution of an exceedingly bitter contest, Mr. Fitzgerald receiving only barely votes enough to elect, after 112 fruitless ballots had been taken.

HARTFORD, CONN.—The school board has given a hearing to members of the Civic club who have for the past five years conducted vacation classes in Hartford and who wish to turn over the classes next summer to the school authorities. A number of the local school principals were present in support of the contention of the Civic club.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Mr. John W. Dickenson, formerly very prominent in the educational affairs of the state, died on Feb. 16 at the age of seventy-four. He was for many years the principal of the state normal school at Westfield and a leader in normal education. In 1877 he became secretary of the state board of education, and the plan of grouping the smaller towns together into districts to employ a superintendent in common, was, it is said, mainly due to him. He retired from the position of secretary in 1893. He was graduated from Williams college, class of 1852.

NEW HAMPTON, N. H.—Rev. Atwood B. Meserve, Ph. D., D. D., for many years at the head of the New Hampton Literary institution, died on Feb. 22. He was a native of Maine and received a part of his education in New Hampton. He was graduated from Andover Theological seminary, but selecting teaching for his life work, he entered the faculty of the New Hampton institution in 1862, and was connected with it until 1898. From 1867 he was at the head. He was an author of some repute, particularly of a system of bookkeeping which has been widely used in schools, and of a political economy. Much of the well-deserved reputation of New Hampton has been due to Dr. Meserve.

MARSHFIELD, MASS.—Prin. Chas. Copeland, of the Marshfield high school, died of paralysis, Feb. 8. His home was in Bridgewater.

Bergen's Foundations of Botany

By JOSEPH Y. BERGEN

INSTRUCTOR IN BIOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL, BOSTON, AND AUTHOR OF "ELEMENTS OF BOTANY."

For introduction, \$ 1.50

JUST ISSUED:

A NOTHER notable book by Mr. BERGEN, whose *Elements of Botany* has come to be the **most widely used** recent text-book on the subject in higher schools and academies. It is not intended to take the place of the *Elements*, but to offer a more extended and comprehensive course for schools that wish to devote an entire year to the subject. The flora includes **seven hundred** species. The descriptions are written in the very simplest language consistent with accuracy, and technical terms are omitted in every case where ordinary language is sufficiently concise and accurate to answer the purpose.

Foundations of French

By **FRED D. Aldrich**, Master in Modern Languages in Worcester Academy, and **Irving Lysander Foster**, Instructor in Romance Languages in the Pennsylvania State College. Cloth, 177 pages. For introduction, 90 cents.

This book has been prepared especially for beginners, both in secondary schools and in the freshman year at college, and can be completed in from forty to sixty hours, and allow the use of an easy reader. In the method of presentation, practical class-room considerations have everywhere been kept uppermost.

Davis' Physical Geography

By **William M. Davis**, Professor of Geology in Harvard University, assisted by **William H. Snyder**, Master in Science in Worcester Academy 12 mo. Cloth, 428 pages. Illustrated. For introduction, \$1.25.

One of the happy features of the book is a simple yet interesting style which adapts it to the use of those who have not had courses in geometry, physics, chemistry, astronomy, or geology. The book is richly supplied with illustrations engraved from photographs, includes numerous type-forms, and has many maps and charts of the highest value.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers,

Boston New York Chicago San Francisco Atlanta Dallas Columbus London

Interesting Notes from Everywhere.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The committee on instruction has recommended the purchase of sites for the erection of two new high schools. St. Louis has at present only one high school, badly over-crowded and, tho centrally located, inconvenient to pupils from the residential parts of the city.

Prof. J. Eugene Baker has been appointed principal of the boys' department of the Friends' Central high school at Race and Fifteenth streets. He takes the place of Dr. Joseph S. Walton, who goes to the George school, at Newtown, the largest and richest boarding school under the control of Friends.

The Baron de Hirsch school has been a unique but most successful experiment. The town of Woodbine was founded as a Jewish colony by the trustees of the Baron de Hirsch fund and now includes some thousand inhabitants. Its atmosphere, in spite of the fact that it was started for the encouragement of agricultural pursuits among the Jews, is educational. There are public schools, evening classes, educational clubs, and fraternal societies.

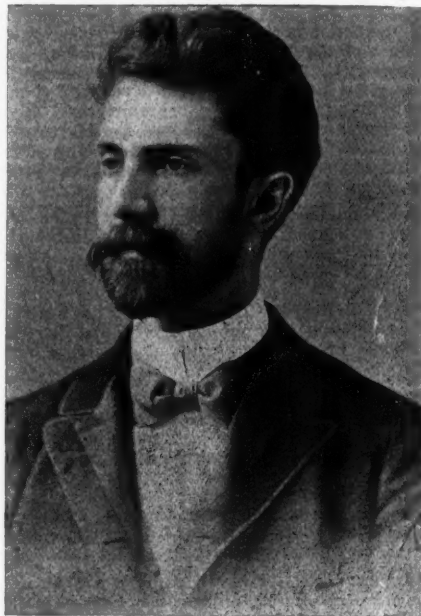
The school itself grew out of a course of lectures given during the winter of 1893. The illustrations show the general character of the buildings, including the new dormitory recently dedicated. The school farms consist of 240 acres of land, a large part of it under cultivation. The course of study covers three years, its aim being to train pupils to become intelligent farmers.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—A school of electrical engineering as a part of Union university is in prospect. Senator Brachett has introduced, into the legislature at Albany a bill carrying an appropriation of \$150,000 toward the erection and equipment of the school, and an annual appropriation of \$25,000 toward the running expenses. The advantages of Schenectady as a location for such a school in close proximity to the works of the General Electric Company are perfectly obvious.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—A portrait of W. Jefferson Bennett, one of the founders of the Charleston system of public schools, was unveiled Feb. 9, at the school house which bears his name. Mr. Bennett in 1855 organized the schools of the city after a study of the ideas of Horace Mann and other New England educators.

MEDINA, N. Y.—The board of education has run up against a singular obstacle in its attempt to provide good ventilation at the central school building. Patent window ventilators were purchased some time since, but it has been found almost impossible to give them a fair trial since the teachers nearly

all have potted plants on their window ledges and, as a suggestion of cold air is dangerous to the lives of the plants, the teachers refuse to follow the ventilation regulations.



Prof. E. W. Scripture, director of the psychological laboratory at Yale university, who has recently made important discoveries in phonetics.

TRENTON, N. J.—Dr. W. A. Wetzell, the new principal of the Trenton high school, has assumed his duties. Dr. William H. Brase, who resigned the principalship several weeks ago, will continue with the school as teacher of languages; he has been principal of the school for twenty five years, and now desires to be relieved of the responsibility which he has held so long and so faithfully.

A STUDENT'S EDITION

At a price within reach of all, has just been published, of the epoch making book.

NEW METHODS IN EDUCATION

Art, Real Manual Training, Nature Study.

Explaining processes whereby hand, eye, and mind are educated by means that conserve vitality and develop a union of thought and action

By J. LIBERTY TADD

Director of the Public School of Industrial Art since 1884, of Manual Training in the R. C. high school, and of several night schools, all at Philadelphia, Pa. Member of the Art club, Sketch club, and Educational club and of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. Director Adirondack Summer School. Lecturer to Royal Society of Arts, London, etc., etc.

No educational book of this generation has attracted more attention than Professor Tadd's great work, not only in the United States and Canada but in Germany it has been translated by the leading educational society and is having a large sale. It is being translated into French, Portuguese, Russian, Swedish, and is having profound influence in England and the colonies.

EDITION DE LUXE.

unabridged new edition with author's portrait and his written autograph. Size of book is 7 1/2 inches wide by 10 1/2 inches high; 473 original illustrations and 44 full-page plates; 456 pages, fine plate paper; beautifully bound in cloth and boards, cover illuminated in gold; weight 4 pounds, boxed. Sold by all booksellers, or sent carriage prepaid to any part of the world by the publishers, on receipt of the price, \$3.00, net.

STUDENT'S EDITION.

for use of teachers and pupils. Slightly abridged, printed from the same plates as *edition de luxe*, but on thinner paper with less margins, without portrait. Firmly bound—a durable book for constant use in schools, studios, shops, and fields. Sold by all booksellers or sent carriage prepaid to any part of the world by the publishers, on receipt of price, \$2.00.

Discounts for large numbers made known on application. Descriptive prospectus free. Either edition sent on approval, recipient paying express to him, and returning books at our expense if not wanted.

Special Offer:

To any one remitting direct to us either \$3 or \$2 for this book before April 1, we will give a year's subscription to **GOOD HOUSEKEEPING**, one of the best, most interesting, most helpful, and most popular of magazines for the whole family, rich in illustrated articles on progressive educational institutes and methods. Address all orders to the sole publishers, **ORANGE JUDD COMPANY**, 52 Lafayette Place, New York; Marquette Building Chicago; Homestead Building, Springfield, Mass.

1901—FIFTH SEASON.

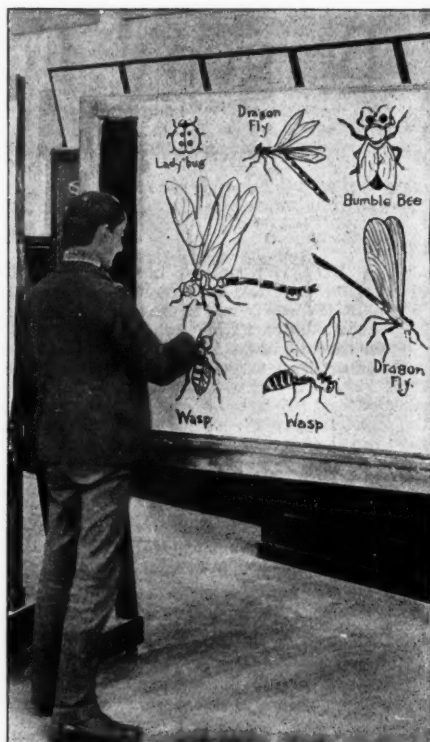
ADIRONDACK SUMMER SCHOOL

Conducted by J. Liberty Tadd. Situated in the highest part of the Adirondacks, near Lake Saranac, New York. "The most picturesque spot in the World."

The Course of Instruction

Nature study is the fundamental principle, with expression in drawing, designing, clay modeling, wood carving, painting, etc. Life painting and modeling and landscape work for advanced students. Particulars on application.

J. LIBERTY TADD, The Studios, 319 N. 32d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



NATURE DRAWING FROM MEMORY

The pupils study the real birds, bugs, flies or other natural objects, making sketches from them and applying the proper name to each part. Afterward these sketches are redrawn from memory. Those who have been properly trained by the methods referred to acquire such power of memory and such responsiveness of hand and eye to mind as to accurately reproduce the most difficult natural history objects wholly from memory.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The board of education has at last succeeded in defining the prerogatives of the medical inspectors, so that daily medical inspection may now begin at once. A large staff of accredited physicians has been appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The question of the use of hymnals in the schools is still being agitated. Hymns are at present used, but in the face of a strong protest against them the school board is considering a proposition to discontinue their use. It looks, however, as if their discontinuance would give no end of trouble, for several prominent ministers have written letters favoring the retention of the hymnal. The matter has been referred to the committee on the school course.

CINCINNATI, O.—The expert examiners who are at work upon the books of the board of education find that the accounts of disbursements betray no shortage. All the peculations of the late secretary, George Griffiths, were apparently confined to receipts for tuition fees.

JEFFERSONVILLE, KY.—George Taylor has been fined five dollars and costs for failing to send his children to public school. It was proved that he employed a private teacher for them, but because said teacher was unlicensed the fine was imposed as if the children had had no schooling. Mr. Taylor had withdrawn his children from the public school on the ground of cruel treatment.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Supt. Warren Easton has been empowered to name three candidates for the position of assistant superintendent of schools, of whom the board of education will elect two. The new officials will have a salary of \$1,500.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.—An education society, somewhat upon the lines of the well-known society at Brookline, has been organized. It will endeavor not only to interest itself in the schools, but in other forms of village improvement.

CHARITON, IA.—Mrs. Alice Bradrick, formerly principal of the Centerville high school, and now principal of the high school at Boone, has been honored by Governor Shaw with a position on the state board of examiners, succeeding Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Cedar Falls.

BALTIMORE, MD.—It now seems reasonably certain that Johns Hopkins university will secure the \$1,000,000 requisite to holding the Homewood estate, which has been deeded conditionally to the university as a future site. One of the most influential members of the trustees has made the statement that nearly \$600,000 is already in sight.

STAUNTON, VA.—The School of Methods, conducted by Mr. E. C. Glass, will meet here this coming summer. This enterprise is one that has assumed large proportions. Nearly 1,500 of the teachers of the state were in attendance in the summer of 1900.

HONOLULU.—Joseph K. Aea has been appointed as the first cadet from Hawaii to the United States military academy at West Point. Aea is a full blooded Hawaiian and a magnificent specimen of physical manhood.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Supt. I. Freeman Hall's annual report shows steady progress as a result of the generous educational policy of the city and the energy and efficiency of the teachers and supervisors. Among other new movements may be noted the commercial course at the Drury high school. It is already popular and is likely in future to be more so. Supt. Hall purposes to make the four years business course so thoro and comprehensive that it will give an excellent education in English and in history, science, and mathematics.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—College friends at Syracuse university of Rounseville Wildman, consul general at Hong Kong, had prepared a magnificent reception for him on his return to the United States. The report of his tragic death at the sinking of the City of Rio de Janeiro just outside San Francisco harbor has cast the whole university in gloom. Mr. Wildman was one of the most popular graduates of the institution.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Princeton university faculty has expelled a student in the senior class who was convicted of using an oration which was not his own composition in the junior oratorical contest held last June. The plagiarized oration won the one hundred dollar McLean prize.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—Mr. J. J. McConnell, professor of pedagogy in the Iowa state university, has been elected superintendent of the Cedar Rapids schools at a salary of \$2,500. He succeeds Mr. J. T. Merrill, who was stricken with paralysis last fall.

COLUMBUS, O.—The bid of the American School Furniture Company to supply desks for the Fair avenue school has been accepted.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—The city high school building was burned to the ground, February 15. The loss is estimated at about \$90,000.

TULLY, N. J.—This town is to build a fire-proof brick school house to cost \$15,000.

NEWEST TEXT-BOOKS

Ready March 20th.

BOTSFORD'S HISTORY OF ROME

FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES. A companion volume to Botsford's History of Greece, which is conceded by the best educators to be the most satisfactory text-book on Greek History yet published.

BAILEY'S BOTANY

AN ELEMENTARY TEXT FOR SCHOOLS. By L. H. BAILEY, Professor of Horticulture, Cornell University. 12mo. Half Leather. 500 Illustrations. 355 pages. Price, \$1.10.

Just Adopted in Brooklyn and New York:

TARR & McMURRY'S GEOGRAPHIES

By RALPH S. TARR, B.S., F.G.S.A., Cornell University, and FRANK M. McMurry, Ph.D., Teachers College, Columbia University.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---|-------|------------------|
| Vol. I. | Home Geography and the Earth as a Whole, | - - - | Price, 60 cents. |
| Vol. II. | North America and United States, | - - - | Price, 75 cents. |
| Vol. III. | Other Continents and a Review of the Whole Subject. | - - - | Ready in March. |

STRONG POINTS: Convenient Form. Home Geography is made Prominent. Clear, Distinct Maps. Illustrations that are not merely pictures. Typographical work unsurpassed. The complete set for five grades cost less than any competing series.

THE BLAISDELL CHILD LIFE READERS.

A very attractive series.

Suitable for regular work.

CHANNING'S SHORT HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

An excellent book for grade work.

Price, 90 cents.

DAVENPORT'S INTRODUCTION TO ZOOLOGY.

A satisfactory high-school text.

Price, \$1.10.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, - - - - - 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CHICAGO

BOSTON

SAN FRANCISCO

ATLANTA

Notes of New Books.

New Methods in Education: Art, Real Manual Training, Nature Study, by J. Liberty Tadd. This is an abridgment of Mr. Tadd's original and complete work issued in response to an imperative demand for a smaller and more compact one for use by teachers and students. The methods herein given are the result of more than twenty years' work, experiment, and research with thousands of pupils and hundreds of teachers. When they were published their merits met with instant recognition. And it may be said now that their reputation is not only national but international. Besides their success in the United States they have been widely adopted in Canada, England, Scotland, Wales, and Australia. The book has been translated into German, and has been strongly endorsed by educational authorities in France, Switzerland, Italy, Sweden, and Russia.

Prof. Tadd sets forth the importance of contact with things instead of the symbols of things, and draws a distinction between the true and the false in manual training. Then he takes up drawing, modeling and wood-carving and their various applications in art. The illustrations in the book are numerous and beautiful. Teachers of manual training should not fail to examine it. (Orange Judd Company, New York. Price, \$2.00.)

Elementary Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, for higher grammar grades, by Winfield S. Hall, Ph. D., M. D., of the Northwestern Medical school, Chicago. This physiology is founded on the experimental method which to-day is so popular in our school instruction. The subject of human physiology is introduced with a brief treatment, largely experimental and practical, of the physiology of the growing plant. Thru this means the interdependence of the plant and animal kingdoms is shown together with the unity and harmony of nature. The appliances and material suggested for the experiments may easily be provided by any intelligent teacher. Particular attention should be given to lessons on domestic economy. From the method here employed, pupils cannot fail to be inter-

ested in this science and to have the hygienic principles firmly fixed in their minds. (American Book Company, New York. Price. \$0.75.)

Typewriting Instructor and Stenographer's Hand-Book, for schools, private instruction, and the office. One can pick up an art of this kind without instruction; with directions, however, such as provided in this book, a great many serious mistakes are avoided. There are given a series of graded lessons general information about typewriting, capitals, punctuation letter writing, forms of address, abbreviations, hints to stenographers, etc. (The Practical Text-Book Company, Cleveland Ohio.)

An excellent book for school superintendents and board men to have by them when planning to build, is Keith's *Architectural Studies*, Vol. No. 16. This issue is made up of ten designs for model school-houses of from one to six rooms. Possibilities in school buildings of moderate cost are shown. Not only are the plans for the school-houses of great value and suggestiveness, but there is a practical essay by Mr. F. H. Nutter on the subject of school grounds. (Minneapolis, Minn.: Walter J Keith.)

The World's Discoverers, by William H. Johnson. This is an exceedingly interesting portrayal of the doings of brave navigators during a thousand years, and gives a clear idea of the effort to find a sea route to the Indies. The aim, the plan, and the execution of the book must be strongly commended; it is a book that aids to interpret history. The illustrations and maps are chosen to make the subject clear and are valuable. The writer has done the world an unusually valuable service; the reader cannot but continue to explore some of the historic ways he has opened. (Little, Brown & Company.)

The Rostrum is a collection of original recitations, dialogs, motion songs, etc., for day-schools and Christmas entertainments, by Adalein Hohf Beery. In this little book is something bright for nearly every school holiday besides many pieces relating to nature and common experiences. (Fillmore Brothers, New York and Cincinnati.)

DON'T SPEND SO MUCH MONEY

for New Text-Books



WHEN YOU CAN MAKE THE

OLD ONES LAST SO MUCH LONGER

BY ADOPTING THE

"Holden System for Preserving Books"

which Provides Proper Protection for a **Full School Year**, both **Inside and Outside** of the books at an expense of only **3 per cent.** of the value of the books; making them last from **50 to 100 per cent.** longer, and, **at the same time, Reducing the Annual Appropriation** for new books.

HOLDEN PATENT BOOK COVER CO.,

Samples Free.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

P. O. Box 643.

Essentials of the English Sentence, by Elias J. MacEwan, A. M., was prepared for use in high schools, preparatory schools, academies, and such technical colleges as receive students directly from the common schools. Those facts of the English language are set forth which are most essential as a preparation either for the further study of English in composition, rhetoric, and literature, or for the study of another language. Preparatory to the study of the sentence is presented such an outline of the logical classification of words, of the simple system of English word-inflection and word-grouping, and of the most common principles of syntax, as will answer the purpose of a review. (D. C. Heath & Company, Boston.)

Work with Words: A Practical Etymology and Word Analysis, by W. S. Johnson and J. N. Humphrey, A. M., state normal school, Whitewater, Wis. In this work a department of study is taken up in which comparatively little has been done, and yet one which is highly important. There has been much study of pronunciation, but etymology has been neglected. In the course laid out in this book, the author throws the burden of the work on the pupil. Few facts are given and many required. The pupil is given a start and is to fill in blank pages with his own matter. In the end it will be largely made up of the pupils own investigations. The plan is an excellent one and the results should be highly satisfactory. (J. N. Humphrey, Whitewater, Wis.)

Lessons and Exercises in English. These are intended to be used with the text-book called "Plain English." They will aid in securing a careful study of the English language. The exercises have to do with syntax, discrimination in the choice of words, and punctuation. The more important work of sentence structure, paragraph building, and theme writing, is left for the teacher to develop, in accordance with his own views, with the aid of some good text-book on these divisions of the subject. Practically all the modern text-books on grammar, composition, rhetoric, and verbal criticism have been consulted in the preparation of these exercises, besides many works in general literature, from which illustrative sentences have been selected and copied. (The Practical Text-Book Company, Cleveland, Ohio.)

The Sketch Book, by Washington Irving, with notes and introduction. In this volume of Macmillan's Pocket English Classics is contained some of the finest things that Irving ever wrote, for instance, "Rip Van Winkle," "The Specter Bridegroom," "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," etc. It is good to cultivate a taste for Irving, and such a volume is one thru which it may be accomplished in a pleasurable way. (The Macmillan Company, New York. Price \$0.25.)

Common School Literature, English and American, by J. Willis Westlake, A. M., meets the educational demand of the day for small text-books. Only such information is given as is indispensable to the learner. It shows the growth of our literature thru various eras and presents a concise view of the lives and characters of the great representative authors. (Christopher Sower Company, Philadelphia.)

The English Classics, Star Series, seem to be about as complete as could be wished for, for school study. One of these is Scott's famous romance *Ivanhoe*, edited by Carroll Lewis Maxcy, M. A., professor of English in Williams college. The editor believes that frequent practice in writing is one of the essentials of thoro preparation in English. After the notes he has therefore appended written exercises on each of these topics; at the end of the book are eight additional "written exercises," rather more inclusive in character.

In this series is also issued *The Last of the Mohicans*, edited for school use by William Strunk, Jr., Ph. D., assistant professor of rhetoric and English philology in Cornell university, and *Tennyson's Princess*, edited by Mary Bowen, Ph. D., instructor in English literature in Wellesley college. The volumes have introductions, notes, and portraits. *The Last of the Mohicans* and *Ivanhoe* are fifty cents each, and *The Princess* is thirty-five cents. (Globe School Book Company, New York and Chicago.)

No 27 of *English Readings for High Schools, Lakeside Series*, contains Lincoln's "Gettysburg Speech," Hawthorne's "The Great Carbuncle," Webster's "Bunker Hill Oration," Goldsmith's "The Deserted Village," and Tennyson's "Enoch Arden." Each selection has a brief introduction. In addition there are portraits and outlines for study. The editor is Rose Mary Kavana, instructor in English in the Medill high school, Chicago. (Ainsworth & Company, Chicago. Price, \$0.15.)

Diplomas

[Highest Award World's Fair.]

THERE is only one Diploma given for years of study and final success. It is a treasured evidence of efficiency and training; why should it not be artistic, a Beautiful Memento of a day that can never come again? Why not, when a Diploma of this kind can be obtained at reasonable cost, as cheaply, indeed, as the ordinary old-fashioned ones once could be?

We have designed and lithographed in artistic form a variety of these Diplomas. They are designed to meet the requirements of any kind of School, the figures and devices being emblematic. Blank spaces are left so that the name of the school, location, department, name, etc., can be printed or lettered in, and this we do in handsome style when desired; or we can supply them blank in any number on brief notice. A full line of commencement programs. Samples.

Designs are furnished for special Diplomas upon request. In writing for samples and prices, state kind of School and number needed.

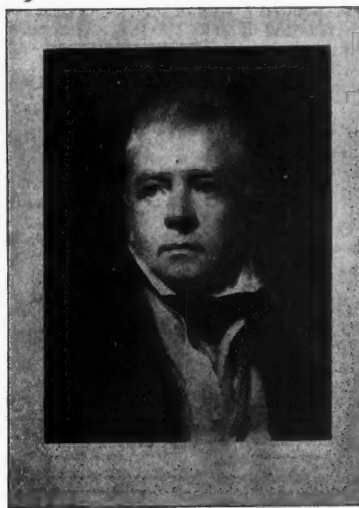
C. L. RICKETTS

162 Dearborn Street

CHICAGO

RAEBURN'S BEAUTIFUL PORTRAITS

of SIR WALTER SCOTT.



SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Copperplate photographure on India paper, size 13 X 18.

Regular Price, \$3.00.

For special price see offer given below.

kindly face may look down upon thousands of the school children of this country. Very cordially yours,
JAMES H. CANFIELD, Columbia University, N. Y. City.

engraved by Wm. Sar-
tain is offered to readers
of "The School Jour-
nal" on exceptional
terms as given below.
Read the following en-
dorsements: "Permit
me to say that I was
very much pleased in-
deed with the portrait
of Sir Walter Scott
which I received from
your house. I am some-
what acquainted with
your magazine entitled
THE OPEN COURT
and I think the offer you
make is a very com-
mendable one. I should
be glad to know that
THE OPEN COURT
had a largely increased
circulation, and I am
quite sure that all who
receive the portrait of
the great novelist and
poet will be much
pleased with it. Wish-
ing you much success, I
remain,

Very sincerely yours,
A. F. NIGHTINGALE,
Supt. High Schools,
Chicago."

"I regard the engraving of Sir Walter Scott as one of the most satisfactory pieces of work of this kind that I have ever seen. It is artistic and gratifying from every standpoint, and I certainly hope that this

Special offer to Subscribers to THE OPEN COURT

a Monthly Magazine devoted to Science, Philosophy, Religion, and Education. Yearly \$1.00 postpaid.

Subscribers to THE OPEN COURT wishing to secure the Scott portrait can do so by remitting 60 cents in addition to the subscription price of \$1.00, total \$1.60. For further particulars and sample copy of THE OPEN COURT, and for circulars of mathematical and other publications of interest to teachers, address

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING COMPANY, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago.

New Books for Schools and Libraries.

This list is limited to the books that have been published during the preceeding month. The publishers of these books will send descriptive circulars free on request, or any book prepaid at prices named. Special attention is given to all requests that mention THE SCHOOL JOURNAL. For Pedagogical Books, Teachers' Aids, School Library, and other publications, see other numbers of THE JOURNAL.

LIBRARY AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

TITLE.	AUTHOR.	PP.	BINDING.	PRICE.	PUBLISHER.
History of Maryland	L. M. Passano	245	Cloth		Wm. J. Delaney Co.
The Foundations of Botany	Joseph Y. Bergen	257	"		Ginn & Co.
Child Life Primer	E. A. and M. F. Blaisdell	95	"	.25	The Macmillan Co.
Elements of Astronomy	Sir Robert Ball	183	"		" " " "
Grammar of Spanish Language	L. A. Loiseau	192	"		Silver, Burdett & Co.
Spanish Reader	"	162	"		" " " "
Sohrab and Rustum	Edited by Joseph Seabury	136	"		" " " "
Murillo	Estelle M. Hurl	96	"	1.50	Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Daily Thoughts from French Authors	J. and M. Bonvet	215	L'ther		William R. Jenkins
La Sainte Catherine	Audre Theuriot	65	Paper	.25	" " " "
Nicomede	Pierre Corneille	153	Cloth	.60	The Macmillan Co.
The Historical Development of Modern Europe	Chas. M. Andrews	467	"		G. P. Putnam's Sons
Sesame and Lilies	Edited by Agnes Cook	137	"		Silver, Burdett & Co.
In the Name of a Woman	A. W. Marchmont	357	"		Frederick A. Stokes Co.
With Christ at Sea	Frank T. Bullen	325	"		" " " "
Moral Culture as a Science	T. and B. Wilkins	199	"		Whitaker & Ray Co.
Schutze's Amusing Geography	L. C. Schutze	64	Paper	1.00	" " " "
Winks	Alice Lewis Richards	153	Cloth		" " " "
Smiles	"	153	"		" " " "

Interesting Notes.

Wireless Telegraphy.

The preliminary experiments with the Marconi wireless telegraph installation across the Bristol channel, between Ilfracombe and the Mumbles lighthouse, which was erected to the order of the British government, have resulted in complete satisfaction. The distance over which the messages are transmitted is twenty-five miles. The Ilfracombe station is situated upon an eminence known as Compass Hill. The mast for carrying the high wire is 116 feet in length and is built in three sections spliced together. It measures about four feet six inches in circumference at the base, tapering to about ten and a half inches at the summit, and weighs nearly two tons. The pole is also provided with a yard-arm upon which a portion of the apparatus is suspended. In the trials the messages were recorded upon the tape machines with unfailing regularity and accuracy, even when the high wires were suspended considerably below their full height.

Effect of Colors on the Nerves.

Experiments on the nervous system show that the red end of the spectrum is exciting to the nerves, while violet, blue, and green are calming. It is well known that turkeys and bulls are excited by red; on the other hand, blue glasses are often used to quiet horses. In the photographic establishment of the Messrs. Lumiere, at Lyons, France, sensitive plates are prepared in a large room by green light. Formerly, when red light was used, the workmen always sang or gesticulated at their work. Now they are calm, never speak, and assert that they are much less tired in the evening than they were previously. Every sufferer from nervous disorders knows that a gloomy day affects him unfavorably, while the first ray of sunshine makes him gay again. It has been suggested that the green of vegetation, the blue sky, and the blue-green of the ocean, may thus have a powerful influence in calming the spirits. Colors certainly appear to affect the organism, and the subject will bear further investigation.

Some Queer Animals.

Some interesting and valuable additions have recently been made to the British Zoological Gardens. One is a lizard possessing two tails. As is well known, the lizard avoids capture by leaving its tail in the hands of its captor, the caudal appendage ultimately growing again. In this instance it appears that the tail of the lizard became damaged by some means, but was not detached. A second extremity pro-


truded from the wound, which healed, so that now the lizard possesses two tails. Another unique addition is the three-striped California tree boa. This is the first specimen of this reptile that has come into the hands of the Zoological Society, while the British museum does not even

possess an example of the species. The largest white wolf in captivity also arrived at the gardens a few weeks ago. A small colony of the tree frogs of Cape Colony has been introduced, representing a variety of colors coinciding with the hues of the particular trees which they infest.

THOUSANDS SAY

THE NEW CENTURY

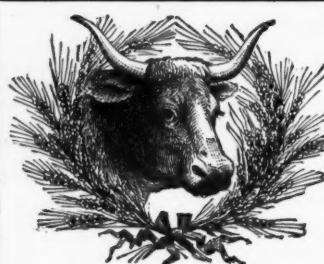
TYPEWRITER



does beautifully clean cut work,
and is perfectly satisfactory.
You must use it, if you want
your correspondence to be
FIRST CLASS.

Write for our new booklet
"Why?"

American Writing Machine Company,
302 Broadway, New York.



VITALIZED PHOSPHITES

From the phosphoid principle of the
Ox Brain and the Embryo of Wheat.

For relief and prevention of all weaknesses caused by nervous strain, worry, mental overwork, or excesses of any description. Prescribed by physicians who best treat mental and nervous disease, used by brain-workers everywhere. It contains nothing injurious. Formula on each label. Write for free descriptive pamphlet.

Prepared
only by

Crosby Co.

56 W. 25th St.,
New York City.

If not found at Druggists, sent by mail (\$1.00).

CROSBY'S COLD AND CATARRH CURE

It does not contain cocaine, morphine, nor narcotic of any description. By mail, 50 cents.

The best remedy known for cold in the head, sore throat, and influenza.

PUBLISHERS, M'FRS OF
SCHOOL SUPPLIES

DIRECTORY

AND SCHOOL
EQUIPMENT.

We give below a list of the leading firms of publishers of school books and manufacturers of school supplies and equipment. This will be a great convenience to subscribers to THE JOURNAL in sending orders. In writing for circulars, catalogs, or other information, you will get special attention by mentioning THE JOURNAL every time you write.

School Book Publishers.

American Book Co., N. Y., Cin., Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, Portland, Or.,
Appleton & Co., D., N. Y. & Chi.
Milton Bradley Co. Springfield, Mass.
Baker & Taylor Co., New York
H. Holt & Co., "
Jenkins, W. R., "
Longmans, Green & Co., "
Maynard, Merrill & Co., "
The Morse Co., "
Potter & Purnam, "
Scribner's Sons, Chas., "
Eaton Co., Chicago
Powers & Lyons, "
Flaggan, A., "
Western Pub. House, "
Scott, Foresman & Co., "
McClure, Phillips & Co., N. Y.
The Macmillan Co., N. Y. & Chi.
Ginn & Co., Boston, N. Y., Chi.
Heath & Co., D. C., "
Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, N. Y., Chi.
T. R. Shewell & Co., "
Silver, Burdett & Co., "
Lippincott Co., J. B. Philadelphia
McKay, David, "
Sower Co., Christopher
Open Court Publishing Co., Chi.
Prang Edu. Co., Bos., N. Y. & Chi.
Rand McNally, N. Y. & Chi.
Richardson-Smith Co., N. Y.
Sadler-Kowe Co., Baltimore, Md.
Thompson, Brown & Co., Boston
University Publishing Co., "
N. Y., Boston, and New Orleans
Werner School Book Co., "
Chicago, N. Y., Boston, Phila.
Williams & Rogers, "
Roch., N. Y. & Chicago

B'kboards, Crayons, Erasers.
N. Y. Silicate Slate Co., New York
American Sch. Furniture Co., "
New York, Chicago.
Andrews Sch. Furn. shing Co. N. Y.
Standard Crayon Co., Lynn, Mass.

Eraser Holders.

Morris & Dunham, Davenport, Ia.

Charts.

Silver, Burdett & Co., Boston
Potter & Purnam, New York
American School Furniture Co., "
New York, Chicago
Western Pub. House, "
Kellogg & Co., E. L., N. Y. Chicago
Williams & Rogers, Roch str, N. Y.

Dialogs, Recitations, etc.
Kellogg & Co. New York, Chicago

Music Publishers.

Ditson, Oliver & Co., Boston, N. Y.
H. M. Place, Indianapolis
Richardson-Smith Co., N. Y.

Book Covers.

Holden Book Cover Co., "
Springfield, Mass.

School Furniture.

Andrews School Fur. Co., "
New York
American Sch. Furniture Co., "
N. Y. & Chi.
James G. Wilson, "
New York

Dictionaries & Cyclopedias.
Appleton, D. & Co., New York City
Lippincott Co., J. B. Phila.

Diplomas, Reward Cards, etc.
Ricketta, C. L., Chicago

Gymnasium Apparatus.
Spalding, A. G. & Co., New York

Kindergarten Material.
Schermerhorn Co., J. W., N. Y.
Milton Bradley Co., Springfield, Mass.
Prang Edu. Co., Boston & N. Y.

Manual Training Supplies.
American School Furniture Co., "
New York, Chicago

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., "
New York
Orr & Lockett, "
Chandler & Barber, "
Chicago
Boston.

Phys. and Chem. Apparatus.
Crowell Apparatus Co., "
Indianapolis

Elmer & Amend, "
Bausch & Lomb, Rochester, N. Y.
Knott, App. Co., L. F., "
Bullock & Crenshaw, "
Phila.

Insurance.

Mass. Mutual Life "
Springfield, Mass.
Mutual Life "
Travelers' Insurance Co., "
New York

Maps, Globes, etc.

Am. School Furniture Co., "
New York, Chicago
Howell, E. E., Washington, D. C.
Andrews Sch. Furnishing Co., "
New York

Pens, Pencils, and Ink.

Gillott, Jos. & Sons, "
Esterbrook Pen Co., "
E. Faber, "
Dixon Pencil Co., Jersey City, N. J.

School Supplies.

See also Blackboards, Book Covers,
Charts, Flags, Maps, Globes, Bells,
School Blanks, Kindergarten Material,
etc.
Schermerhorn Co., J. W., "
Andrews Sch. Fur. Co., "
American School Furniture Co., "
Chicago & N. Y.

Minerals.

Howell, E. E., Washington, D. C.
Roy Hopping, "
New York.

Photos for Schools.

Helman Taylor Art Co., N. Y.
Berlin Photo Co., "
Ferry Pictures Co., Malden, Mass.

Stereopticons.

Williams, Brown & Earl, Phila.
Chas. Beseler, "
McIntosh Stereopticon Co., Chi.

Records, Blanks, Stationery.
Acme Stationery & Paper Co., "
New York

School Bells.

McShane & Co., Baltimore, Md.

School Cabinets.

Wm. H. Barten, Allen, S. D.

Teachers' Agencies.

Pratt Teachers' Agency, New York
Young-Fulton, Mrs. M. J., "
Schermerhorn Co., J. W., "
Kellogg's Teachers' Bureau, "
C. J. Albert, Chicago
Orville Brewer Teachers' Ag., "
Eastern Teachers' "
Fisk Teachers' Agencies, "
Boston, New York, Chicago
Toronto, Los Angeles
The Educational Exchange, "
Des Moines, Ia.
Charles J. Parker, Raleigh, N. C.
Robertson's Teachers' Agency, "
Memphis, Tenn.

Typewriters.

Am. Writing Mach. Co., New York
Wickoff, Seamans & Benedict, "
Smith Premier Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
Pittsburg, Pa.

Schools.

N. E. Conservatory of Music Bos.
Cortina School of Languages, N. Y.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

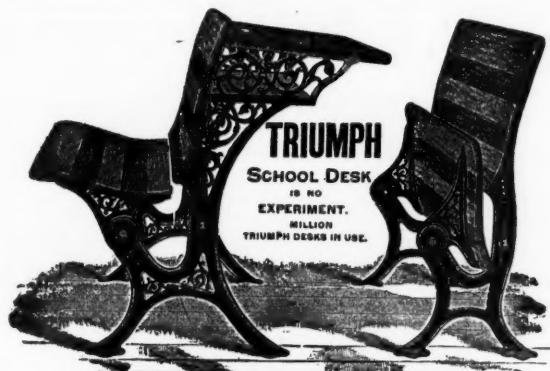
Hotels.

Grand Union, "
St. Denis, "
Continental, "
Phila.

School Clocks.

Fred Frick, Waynesboro, Pa.

**Human Skeleton and
Anatomical Models.**
Chas. H. Ward, Rochester, N. Y.



A WARM ARGUMENT

doesn't always bring out COLD FACTS,

But it needs no wordy argument to demonstrate the fact that the TRIUMPH AUTOMATIC SCHOOL DESK is the best on the market. A million desks in use are mute witnesses of the fact that the TRIUMPH is all and more than it's claimed to be—THE BEST SCHOOL DESK MADE. Thousands of school officers will give their testimony to the fact that the purchase of the TRIUMPH brings lasting satisfaction.

If there is any reason for your purchasing school desks, there is every reason for your selecting the TRIUMPH.

Experienced school officers cannot be deceived into buying inferior school desks simply because they are cheap.

Inexperienced school officers cannot afford to experiment. The TRIUMPH is not an experiment. A MILLION DESKS IN USE ATTEST ITS GOODNESS.

Send for catalogue and printed matter—AND GET THE COLD FACTS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.,

EASTERN OFFICE—111 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

WESTERN OFFICE—94 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

The handiest and best way to handle a pan is by the handle.

The handiest and best route between the Pan-American Exposition and New York is the

Lackawanna Railroad

FOR INFORMATION, RATES ETC. ADDRESS
429 Broadway N.Y. 103 Adams St. Chi.
289 Main Street, Broadway & Olive St. Buffalo, St. Louis.
26 Exchange Pl. New York.

T. E. CLARKE, GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT. T. W. LEE, GEN'L PASSENGER AGT. B. D. CALDWELL, TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Books Under Way.

D. Appleton & Company.

- "Pleasures of the Telescope," by Garrett P. Serviss.
 "China," by James Harrison Wilson.
 "Some Ill-Used Words," by Alfred Eyres.
 "A Text-Book of Astronomy," by George C. Comstock.
 "The Elementary Principles of Chemistry," by Abram Van Eps Young.
 "The Spanish People," by Martin A. S. Hume.

The Ellsworth Company.

Ellsworth's Current Copy Books, Revised Edition, Nos. 1-8.

Ginn & Company.

- "The Working Principles of Rhetoric," by John Franklin Genung.
 "On Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History," edited by Archibald MacMechan.
 "Edelsteine," edited by Richard A. Minckwitz.
 "Guzman el Bueno," edited by Sylvester Primer.
 "Wigwam Stories," by Mary C. Judd.
 "Irving's Sketch-Book," edited by Mary E. Litchfield.
 "Moths and Butterflies," by Mary C. Dickerson.

Houghton, Mifflin & Company.

"Greek Sculpture," by Estelle M. Hurl.

The Macmillan Company.

- Source Readers of American History; Vol. I., "Colonial Children." Vol. II., "Heroes and Patriots of the Revolution;" by Albert Bushnell Hart.
 "A History of England," for beginners, by Katherine Coman and Elizabeth Kimball Kendall.
 "A History of Rome for High Schools and Academies," by George Willis Botsford.
 "Shakespeare; Artist and Man," by L. A. Sherman.
 "The Beginnings of Poetry," by Francis B. Gummere.
 "Foundation Lessons in English," by O. I. Woodley and Myra S. Woodley.
 "The Elements of Greek," by Francis Kingsley Ball.

- "Words and Their Ways in English Speech," by J. B. Greenough and G. L. Kittredge.
 "New York State Supplement to Tarr and McMurry's School Geography," by K. H. Whitbeck.
 "New England Supplement to Tarr and McMurry's School Geography," by Philip Emerson.
 "The Teaching of English," by Percival Chubb.
 "School Hygiene," by Edward R. Shaw.
 "The New Basis of Geography," by Jacques W. Redway.

The Morse Company.

- Spelling: The Quincy Word List.
 Series of Arithmetics: Intermediate Arithmetic.
 Higher Algebra.
 New Century Readers. Books III. and IV.
 Geographical Series, Around the World, Book III.
 Historical: History of the United States.
 Dutton's Historical Series: Revolution, Third Book.
 Phonetic Readers: Three-Book Series.

B. H. Sanborn & Company.

- "Cicero, Select Orations," edited by Benj. L. D'Ooge.
 "A New Gradation, with Prose Exercises," edited by M. C. Smart.
 "A Modern Composition and Rhetoric," by Lewis W. Smith and Jas. E. Thomas.
 "Sir Roger de Coverley Papers," edited by Frederic L. Bliss.
 Macaulay's "Essays on Milton and Addison," edited by Dr. J. Griffith Ames.

Humors of all kinds are prolific of worse troubles. They may be expelled by a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL

Established 1870, published weekly at \$2.00 per year, is a journal of education for superintendents, principals, school boards, teachers, and others who desire to have a complete account of all the great movements in education. We also publish THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, monthly, \$1 a year; THE PRIMARY SCHOOL, monthly, \$1 a year; EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS, monthly, \$1 a year; OUR TIMES (Current Events), semi-monthly, 50 cents a year; and THE PRACTICAL TEACHER, monthly, 30 cents a year. Also Books and Aids for teachers. Descriptive circular and catalog free. E. L. KELLOGG & CO., 61 E. Ninth Street, New York.

BOOKKEEPING FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

The ideal course in bookkeeping and business practice for commercial high schools and commercial departments is

WILLIAMS & ROGERS'

OFFICE ROUTINE AND BOOKKEEPING

(THE VOUCHER SYSTEM.)

This work has received the enthusiastic endorsement of leading high school principals, commercial teachers, and business men, and is in use in more high schools than all other works on the subject.

The distinctive features of this system of bookkeeping are:

The Common Sense Method of Presenting the Science of Accounts.

The Full and Explicit Directions to the Pupil for Performing the Work.

The Modern, Labor-Saving Forms of Account Books Illustrated and Used.

The Practical, Realistic Forms of Business Papers (vouchers) which the pupil handles.

The Ease with which the System can be Installed and Successfully Conducted.

* Specimen pages of the book, samples of the vouchers, and booklet containing full particulars regarding the system, together with testimonials, will be sent free to any teacher or school officer on application. Address our nearest office.

WILLIAMS & ROGERS, Publishers,

1125 Broadway, NEW YORK 334 Dearborn St., CHICAGO
134 South Ave., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Rand, McNally & Company

CHICAGO—NEW YORK

BRITISH ISLES: A newly-engraved map, in size 66 x 46 inches, handsomely colored. The physical features are well defined, particularly the rugged face of Scotland, which stands out in bold relief. This is a most desirable map for English history and literature, as all places of interest in English literature, as well as the principal battlefields, together with the dates on which important engagements were fought, are indicated.

AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC OCEAN: This map, covering as it does about one-half of the earth's surface, shows at a glance the United States and her neighbors at the West, including the entire Pacific Ocean. It is hydrographic, in that the ocean depths are shown by different shades of blue, and many curious relationships may be traced in the elevations and depressions forming the bottom of this ocean. Our new relations with Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, together with the critical political situation in eastern Asia, make this map indispensable for teaching current history.

RELIEF GLOBES: This is a new importation, made by a leading German manufacturer. The elevations are shown in actual relief, and the size, ten inches in diameter, allows considerable prominence being given to the mountains and high tablelands. It is handsomely mounted on a mahogany stand with brass meridian. While it is without doubt the most perfect globe of the kind made, it is withal moderate in price.

RAND, McNALLY & COMPANY

"BOILED DOWN"

When it's Manual Training Tools or Benches you want, our Catalogue No. 87 is replete with just the information you should have.

It talks nothing but these goods, from cover to cover, and it's our "boiled down" result of years of experience in supplying school wants.

Send in your lists. Let us estimate. If you consider quality as well as quantity, we can, without doubt, interest you. Mention SCHOOL JOURNAL when you ask for Catalogue No. 87.

HAMMACHER, SCHLEMMER & CO.

209 Bowery, New York, since 1848.

Gravitation Towards Cities Halted.

Census bureau bulletins on the population of the cities of the United States show that the great rush of people from country and suburban points to the large towns has been halted. In the two decades succeeding the Civil war, when manufactures were reviving and when the trade of this country was beginning the evolution which has since given to us our tremendous commerce, there was a positive demand for labor in the large towns. This demand was filled from two sources. Men and women poured into the cities from the country districts, and immigrants arrived in large numbers from Europe. Both these streams joined and built up the towns and cities as by magic. But as a result the country districts, and especially the districts in the older portions of the country, lost population.

During the last decade the cities have been well supplied with labor. The countryman and the foreigner have been absorbed, and the cities have apparently got down to a firm basis of growth. But, better than that, the splendid increase in the value of farm products during the past four years, the increased advantages of sticking to the soil, and the many new openings for the farmer to invest his money profitably at home, have given the young man in the country a good reason why he should stay there. He has no longer to go to the city to make a livelihood. Hence the gradual halting of the gravitation toward the big cities. The 150 towns of the United States embraced in the current census bulletin show an increase of 32.5 per cent. during the last decade, or about the average increase that will be shown for the entire country by the present census. More than ever before in our history the

city and the country are marching side by side and developing together. The balance has been struck and growth has become normal.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

A Small and Costly Watch.

What is said to be the most remarkable piece of mechanism ever put together by man is a watch made in Berlin, which measures less than a quarter of an inch in diameter and weighs under two grains. The case is of gold, the works and hands are of the finest tempered steel, and the whole construction is of the most improved plan, while it is declared to keep time excellently. The minute hand is less than an eighth of an inch long, the hour hand less than a twelfth of an inch, and the second hand not one-sixteenth of an inch long. The cost of this watch was in inverse proportion to its size, for the owner is said to have paid about \$2,000 for it.]



Veni

I came



Vidi

I saw

Vici

I conquered

This tells the story of our goods at the Paris Exposition. For our general exhibit of school furniture—school apparatus and assembly chairs we were awarded A GOLD MEDAL, the highest possible award in this class. For our exhibit of school desks alone we were awarded A SILVER MEDAL, the highest possible award that could be made under rules governing committee of award.

Everything pertaining to superiority and leadership comes easy to us and falls to our lot wherever we go. If you want the BEST in school desks and supplies get the prize winners made and sold by us, and be a winner thereby. Send for our booklets describing our goods and you will appreciate why we are at all times WINNERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.,

School Furniture and Supplies.

EASTERN OFFICE: 111 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK. WESTERN OFFICE: 94 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

Interesting Notes.

The Philippine Lepers.

According to a report appended to Gen. MacArthur's report on the Philippines, there are 30,000 lepers in the Philippine archipelago, the major portion of these being in the Visayas. A commission is now engaged in the work of selecting a beautiful island or islands for the purpose of isolating all the lepers in the archipelago.

Famines of the World.

The worst famines of modern times were the famine in Ireland in 1846-47, in which 1,000,000 people perished; the Indian famine in 1866, with 1,450,000 victims; the Indian famine in 1877, in which 500,000 people perished, and the great famine in China in 1878, in which 9,500,000 died.

Penny Savings Banks.

The Associated Charities of Kansas City have recently decided to establish a system of penny savings banks, taking the idea from Chicago and St. Paul, in which cities this plan is said to be attended with good results. The associated charities savings banks are supplementary to those of the public schools and are intended to reach children not in schools, such as news-boys, cash girls, etc.

English Obligatory in Germany.

Emperor William has decreed that the English language shall be taught in the higher schools of Germany and that it shall take the place of French, which hereafter shall be optional in the upper three classes. This action is the result of the fact that English has come to be, more than any other, the language of international commerce, and Germany, with her ambition for world trade, deems it an essential part of an average education.

A German merchant, who has business connections all around the world, is quoted as saying: "I write all my letters in English. I can write in a page of English what would take three pages in German. Moreover, English expresses more clearly and exactly what I mean than is possible in German. There is no modern language so precise, so much to the point, so unmistakable."

Weight of the Brain.


The ancient question of the comparative size of the brain in men and in women has been revived by Alexander Sutherland in the *Nineteenth Century*. As we remember it the last investigation showed that women's brains were larger proportionally than men's. But now it seems that men's brains were again found to be the larger. Mr. Sutherland is himself a believer in the rights of women and he started out to make his investigation verify the view that women have the larger brains. But he has to confess, after a very thoro investigation of many cases, that the men really have the advantage to the extent of about 10 per cent., their brains averaging 1,370 grains and the women's 1,245 grains in weight.

One Capital For Rhode Island.

At the recent election in Rhode Island, a constitutional amendment was adopted, after years of discussion, abolishing the capital at Newport and making Providence the sole capital of the state, as it has practically been for some years. None of our states now has two capitals. The old name "State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" which is retained, indicates the dual origin of the little state. Providence was settled in 1636 by Roger Williams, who was banished from Massachusetts. Newport, on the island called Rhode Island, was settled by the followers of Anne Hutchinson, in 1639. Subsequently settlements were combined under one government but the dual capital remained until 1900.

van Houten's Cocoa

combines Strength, Purity and Solubility. A breakfast-cupful of this delicious Cocoa costs less than one cent.
Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time.



WEBSTER'S
INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

NEW EDITION **JUST ISSUED**
NEW PLATES THROUGHOUT

Now Added **25,000 NEW WORDS**, Phrases, Etc.

Rich Bindings • 2364 Pages • 5000 Illustrations

Prepared under the supervision of W. T. Harris, Ph.D., LL.D., United States Commissioner of Education, assisted by a large corps of competent specialists.

BETTER THAN EVER FOR GENERAL USE


Also Webster's Collegiate Dictionary with Scottish Glossary, etc.
"First class in quality, second class in size." *Nicolas Murray Butler.*

Specimen pages, etc., of both books sent on application.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

GET THE BEST

A Perfected Course in Art Education.



The Prang Elementary Course in Art Instruction

*Artistic in Arrangement, Liberal in Treatment, Rich in Detail
A Compilation of the Best Thought Regarding Art Education*

THE PRANG EDUCATIONAL COMPANY


BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

Our Book Covers

are made from the strongest, toughest material ever produced and will wear like leather. Made in two pieces and four sizes—fitting perfectly. Quickly adjusted and costing less than others. They are becoming a general favorite. Samples Free.

TRIANGULAR BOOK COVER CO.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

A. FLANAGAN CO., Chicago, Ill.
Western Agents.



BE IT KNOWN That

DIPLOMAS
CERTIFICATES
TESTIMONIALS

are carried in stock or lithographed to order by

AMES AND ROLLINSON CO.,
202 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

In Testimony Whereof We can refer you to a thousand schools that we supply. One glance at our beautiful designs is worth them all!

HELPS FOR TEACHERS

S. L. KELLOGG & CO., Educational Publishers, 61 E. 9th St., New York

is the name of a catalog fully describing about 400 of the best teachers' books on methods of teaching all subjects, on pedagogy; question books; school entertainment books; blackboard stencils; in fact all teachers' aids. Sent free on request.



[Entered at the N. Y. P. O. as second-class matter.]

Published Weekly by
E. L. KELLOGG & CO.,
The Educational Building,
61 E. NINTH STREET, NEW YORK.
266 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL, established in 1870, was the first weekly educational paper published in the United States. During the year it published twelve school board numbers, fully illustrated, of from forty-four to sixty pages each, with cover, a summer number (eighty-eight pages) in June, a private school number in September, a Christmas number in November, and four traveling numbers in May and June. It has subscribers in every state and in nearly all foreign countries.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One dollar for six months. Single copies, six cents. School board numbers, ten cents. Foreign subscriptions, three dollars a year, postage paid.

ADVERTISING RATES

Will be furnished on application. The value of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The number and character of the advertisements now in its pages tell the whole story. Circulating as it does among the principals, superintendents, school boards, and leading teachers, there is no way to reach this part of the educational field so easily and cheaply as thru its columns.

Interesting Notes.

Cape to Cairo Railroad.

Work is to be resumed upon the construction of the Cape to Cairo railroad. It has now been decided to deviate from the route originally surveyed by traveling via Wanki. This decision has been made in view of the fact that the bridging of the Zambesi river will be much facilitated at this point, and also that rich coal fields have been discovered in the vicinity of Wanki. Wanki lies about two hundred miles distant from Bulawayo in a north-westerly direction. The coal is stated to be of great calorific value, and mines are to be sunk immediately.

The History of Babylon.

We may soon, says *The Literary Digest*, be in a position to study the lost history of Babylon, as we can now study that of Greece and Rome. In a recent lecture at the Industrial Art museum at Berlin, Professor Delitzsch, the celebrated Orientalist and explorer, stated his hope, says *Biblia* (June), "that in a short time it will be possible to reconstitute the history of Babylon from its monuments. Contemporary inscriptions on monuments show that the excavators are unearthing the relics of a prehistoric epoch antecedent to the period to which we assign Abraham. The list of kings will furnish an excellent foundation for the historical reconstruction of the epoch."

This has been made possible by the discoveries of the expedition sent out by the German Oriental Society under the direction of Koldewey. Nebuchadnezzar's favorite temple has already been explored, and the excavators are now attacking "the edifice proper, in which Cyrus signed the edict authorizing the return of the Jews to their own land, and in which Alexander died."

Filling for Cycle Tires.

A recent German patent covers a promising system for obviating the troubles of pneumatic tire punctures. A jelly is made of ordinary glue to which a percentage of glycerine and a little antiseptic, such as carbolic acid, is added, to prevent hardening and to arrest fermentation. This mixture is heated and introduced into the tire until the tire is completely filled. The jelly then partially solidifies, forming a light spongy material of cellular formation. The idea is by no means new; it is in short a reversion to the old notion of a cushion tire having a spongy core.

Readers of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL are asked, for mutual benefit, to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

SUCCESSFUL NEW TEXT-BOOKS.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND

FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES: By J. N. Larned, Editor of *History for Ready Reference and Topical Reading*. With Topical Analyses, Research Questions, and Bibliographical Notes, by Homer P. Lewis, Principal of the English High School, Worcester, Mass. With 152 illustrations and maps, and a full working index. Crown, 8vo, 696 pp. Half leather, \$1.25, net.

Two editions within a month of publication. Eighty-two adoptions within fourteen weeks of publication. Among which are:

HIGH SCHOOLS: Peoria, Ill.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Lansing, Mich.; Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, N. Y. City; Bradford, Pa.; Beloit, Wis.; Akron, N. Y.; Chatham, N. Y.; St. Albans, Vt.; Worcester, Mass.; Tacoma, Wash.

COLLEGES: Simpson's College, Indianola, Ia.; State Agricultural College, Brookings, S. D.; Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES: Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.; Bingham School, Mebane, N. C.; Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.; Williams Memorial Institute, New London, Conn.; Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn.; St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass.; Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Grafton Hall, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Balliol School, Utica, N. Y.; Misses Randolph and Paul's School, New York City; Dr. Julius Sach's Schools for Girls and Boys, New York City; Comstock School, New York City.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL: Castine, Me.; N. Y. State Normal College, Albany, N. Y.; Oneonta, N. Y.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION and LITERATURE

By W. F. Webster, Principal of East High School, Minneapolis, Minn. This book is a development of the Webster Course of Study adopted by the Committee on College Entrance Requirements of the National Educational Association. Crown, 8vo, 301 pp. Half leather, 90 cents, net.

Four editions within six weeks of publication. Sixty-one adoptions within fourteen weeks of publication. Among which are:

HIGH SCHOOLS: Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, N. Y. City; Jersey City, N. J.; Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; San Jose, Cal.; Dillon, Mont.; Burlington, Vt.; Bloomfield, Ind.; Worcester, Mass.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS. Bloomsburg, Pa.; New York City Normal College; Natchitoches, La.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES: Lawrenceville Academy, Lawrenceville, N. Y.; Friends' Select School, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bradstreet School for Boys, Rochester, New York.

COLLEGES: Albany College, Albany, Ore.; Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C.; Ames Agricultural College, Ames, Ia.; University of Minnesota, Minnesota, Minn.; Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

Descriptive, circulars, with sample pages, opinions, and lists of adoptions, sent on application.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY,

4 Park St., BOSTON. 11 E. 17th St., NEW YORK. 373-388 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

BRADLEY'S WATER COLORS.

Box No. A1. A large decorated box containing eight pans of semi-moist colors, six Standards, warm Gray and cool Gray, one brush, per box.....\$.25

NO.	PRICE	NO.	PRICE
1. A decorated box containing eight pans of semi-moist colors, six Standards and two Grays, one brush, per box.....	\$.35	5. Same as above, Red, two Yellows and Blue, per box.....	\$.20
2. A large enameled box containing ten pans semi-moist colors, six Standards, Black, White, cool Gray and warm Gray, one brush, per box.....	.50	6. A decorated box containing eight cakes of dry colors, six Standards and two Grays, one brush, per box.....	.25
3. Same box as above, containing five pans semi-moist colors, Red, two Yellows, Blue and Gray, one brush, per box.....	.30	7. A decorated box containing four large cakes of dry colors, Red, Yellow, Blue and Gray, one brush, per box.....	.20
4. Enameled box containing four pans semi-moist colors, Red, Yellow, Blue and Gray, one brush, per box.....	.20	8. Same box as above, Red, two Yellows and Blue, two brushes, per box.....	.20
		Bradley's School Colors, moist in tubes, per tube.....	.10

Address } MILTON BRADLEY COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Dept. J.
NEW YORK: 11 East 16th Street. PHILADELPHIA: 1333 Arch Street. ATLANTA: 188 Peachtree Street. SAN FRANCISCO: 122 McAllister Street.

GRADED LESSONS IN ARITHMETIC.

By Wilbur F. Nichols, Principal of Eaton Grammar School, New Haven, Conn.

In the opinions of Boston Masters, obtained by the Text-Book Committee on the subject of adding arithmetics to the list of approved books in Boston, 70 per cent. of the Masters named NICHOLS'S GRADED LESSONS, and no other arithmetics; 26 per cent. named Nichols's Graded Lessons with other books, usually placing them first, while only 4 per cent. (two masters) failed to include them in their recommendation.

NICHOLS'S GRADED LESSONS IN ARITHMETIC were unanimously adopted by the Boston School Committee, January 22, 1901.

This series consists of seven books, sample copies of which will be mailed for examination for 15 cents each. Favorable terms will be made for introduction. Correspondence solicited.

THOMPSON, BROWN & COMPANY, Publishers,

76 Summer St., BOSTON. 70 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK. 266 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO

TRANSLATIONS

INTERLINEAR
HAMILTON, LOCKE and CLARK'S
Good Type—Well Printed—Fine Paper—Half-Leather Binding—Cloth Sides—Price Reduced to \$1.50, postpaid. Send for sample pages.

Catalogue Free—
Send for one.

DAVID McKAY, Publisher, 1022 Market St., Philadelphia

Shaw's National Question Book. For Examinations. Contains about 6,600 Questions and Answers on 24 branches of study. An encyclopedia of useful knowledge. Price, \$1.75 net, postpaid.

E. L. KELLOGG & CO., 61 East 9th St., New York.

Readers of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL are asked, for mutual benefit, to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Handkerchiefs.

Fine Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs
Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs.

Women's Neckwear.

Paris Novelties in Neckwear.
Boas, Collars, Stocks, and Scarfs.

Spangled Lace Robes.

Rich Laces.

Broadway & 19th St.

NEW YORK.

IF YOU WANT TO
Enjoy Your Breakfast
TRY OUR NEW STANDARD



IT IS INDEED A RARE TREAT.

It is packed in ABSOLUTELY AIR-TIGHT TRADE-MARK BAGS, which will preserve the strength and flavor for any length of time.

WHEN IN NEW YORK CITY don't fail to visit the HANDSOMEST and CLEANEST TEA STORE in America—it has been entirely remodeled—new front, new entrance, new decorations, new stock, etc. It is well worth a visit.

All Orders by Mail or Telephone—2451 Cortlandt—will receive prompt attention.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
31 and 33 Vesey St., corner Church St.
P. O. Box 289. NEW YORK

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, - President

**"The Greatest of
All the Companies."**

Assets, . . . \$301,844,537 52
Insurance and Annuities
in Force, . . . 1,052,665,211 00

The Mutual Life Insurance Company issues every form of policy at the lowest rates commensurate with safety.

A Sure
KIDDER'S PASTILLES. relief for Asthma.
Sold by all Druggists.
STOWELL & CO.
Charlestown, Mass.

\$30.00 Chicago to California, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, and Puget Sound.

Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. Tickets on sale each Tuesday, February 12 to April 30. Shortest time *en route*. Finest scenery. Daily tourist car excursions personally conducted semi-weekly. For tickets, illustrated pamphlets, and full information inquire of nearest ticket agent or address Chicago & Northwestern Ry., 461 Broadway, New York city.

\$30.00 Chicago to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and North Pacific Coast,
Via Chicago & North-Western Railway, optional routes via St. Paul or Omaha. Tickets on sale each Tuesday. February 12 to April 30. Shortest time *en route*. Finest scenery. Daily tourist car excursions personally conducted semi-weekly. For tickets, illustrated pamphlets and full information inquire of nearest ticket agent or address Chicago & Northwestern Ry., 461 Broadway, New York City.

12.40 Noon, the Florida Limited. The Standard Train of the Present Date.

First to leave New York (daily except Sunday) via P. R.R. and Southern Ry. First arriving St. Augustine. First in every respect. Two other fast trains daily by the Southern Railway. Drawing-Room, Compartment cars thru; Dining car service. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1185 Broadway. Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent.

Pan-American Tourists.

A membership Certificate which costs only \$1.00 reserves for you a good room and other essentials of an enjoyable trip to the Pan-American Exposition this summer. The Teachers' Pan-Tourist Company, composed entirely of Buffalo school men, a reliable incorporated company, is issuing this certificate for the benefit of teachers. Write to-day for particulars. Address The Teachers' Pan-Tourist Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

In this issue begins the advertisement of the "Barten School Cabinet." We commend the cabinet in highest terms. It is said to improve penmanship in some schools 500%. No school can afford to be without it. Should be supplied to each school by its patrons, trustees, board, teacher, or some benevolent person. Everybody wants his school to be as good as others, and if possible, "the best," hence must have the Barten School Cabinet. It can be sent anywhere by mail. Read the advertisement and write to Mr. Barten about it.

The McConnell School Supply Company, formerly at 612 Arch street, Philadelphia, have just moved to their new building at 4,430 Market street, in West Philadelphia. The building is an excellent and substantial one of three stories and will give them ample room for manufacturing and storage purposes. Their new maps and school charts are already meeting with a large sale. We congratulate Mr. McConnell on his enterprise.

Health and Rest for Mother and Child.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Stranger Than Fiction.

A Remedy Which Has Revolutionized the Treatment of Stomach Troubles.

The remedy is not heralded as a wonderful discovery nor yet a secret patent medicine, neither is it claimed to cure anything except dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles with which nine out of ten suffer.

The remedy is in the form of pleasant tasting tablets or lozenges, containing vegetable and fruit essences, pure aseptic pepsin (government test), golden seal and diastase. The tablets are sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Many interesting experiments to test the digestive power of Stuart's Tablets show that one grain of the active principle contained in them is sufficient to thoroly digest 3,000 grains of raw meat, eggs and other wholesome food.

Stuart's Tablets do not act upon the bowels like after dinner pills and cheap cathartics, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines without having any effect whatever in digesting food or curing indigestion.

If the stomach can be rested and assisted in the work of digestion it will very soon recover its normal vigor, as no organ is so much abused and overworked as the stomach.

This is the secret, if there is any secret, of the remarkable success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a remedy practically unknown a few years ago and now the most widely known of any treatment for stomach weakness.

This success has been secured entirely upon its merits as a digestive pure and simple because there can be no stomach trouble if the food is promptly digested.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets act entirely on the food eaten, digesting it completely, so that it can be assimilated into blood, nerve and tissue. They cure dyspepsia, water brash, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals, because they furnish the digestive power which weak stomachs lack and unless that lack is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure by the use of "tonics," "pills," and cathartics which have absolutely no digestive power.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores and the regular use of one or two of them after meals, will demonstrate their merit better than any other argument.

SYSTEMATIC COLLECTION.

Minerals, Rocks, Invertebrate-Animals
The WASHINGTON SCHOOL COLLECTIONS put up in strong cloth-covered cases, and accompanied with model text-book, are easily, in every respect, the best and cheapest low-priced collections in the market. Commissioner Harris writes: "Every school in the United States, in my opinion, should have these collections." RELIEF MAPS: LANTERN SLIDES, CHARTS etc. Descriptive Circulars free.

EDWIN E. HOWELL,

612 17th STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

MINERALS for SCHOOLS

Ores, useful and rock-making minerals for practical study Catalogue free.

ROY HOPPING,

129 4TH AVENUE - NEW YORK, N. Y.

Our new Teachers' Catalog sent free on request. **E. L. KELLOGG & CO.,**

61 East 9th St., New York

"It may be true what some men say.
It maun be true, what a'men say."

PUBLIC OPINION
endorses Sapolio. —
It is a solid cake of scouring soap...



Readers of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL are asked, for mutual benefit, to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Teachers' Easter Vacation Tour TO Washington, D. C., April 2d, 1901.

TICKETS, INCLUDING HOTEL EXPENSES,

\$14.50 and \$12.00

Side Trips to Mount Vernon, Old Point, Richmond and Norfolk.

For detailed information apply to P. R. R. Ticket Agents or W. N. Burghard, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, N. Y.

Drinking at Meals.

Science and Industry calls attention to a mistaken popular notion about drinking water with meals. The only practical harm is when the water is ice water. The temperature of the stomach varies from 98 to 102 degrees, and when quantities of water nearly down to freezing are taken into the stomach it results that the digestion is paralyzed until the normal temperature is again reached, and thus the seeds of dyspepsia and of acute disturbances are sowed. Foods are easily digested when somewhat diluted and taking a drink of moderately cool water occasionally during a meal is beneficial.

Literary Notes.

In the *Delineator* for March an illustrated article on Mount Vernon appears from the pen of Alice M. Kellogg. This gives an excellent idea of the furniture and furnishings of this historical mansion, a point of special interest as old styles are coming into favor again. The *Delineator* is one of the most widely circulated magazines in America.

Current Literature is offering five prizes of \$5.00 each in gold for the best sayings of children. Contributions must be sent in on or before April 10, 1901. This department of bright sayings of young people has become a very interesting feature of the magazine.

To Teachers and School Officials:

Please accept with compliments our "Memorandum Book" with perpetual calendar which you will find of value since it affords the most convenient date reference of any calendar ever published, and which we will promptly mail to you upon request accompanied with answers to the following inquiries:

1. What is the name of your district?
2. Who is the most active member of the board?
3. Is the district deficient—
 - (a) in supplementary reading books?
 - (b) in anatomical charts?
 - (c) in geographical maps or charts?
 - (d) in botanical charts?
 - (e) in primary number charts?

We have acquired from BELLOWS BROS., its original publishers,

SPEER'S PRIMARY NUMBER CHART

A DEFINITE GUIDE IN
THE SPEER METHOD...

Would you like to have us quote you the special inducements we are now offering for orders direct from school boards on this and on other charts and maps?

Please state where you saw this advertisement

HEADQUARTERS
FOR MAPS AND
SCHOOL CHARTS

WESTERN
PUBLISHING
HOUSE • CHICAGO



HOUGH'S "AMERICAN WOODS"

is a publication on the trees of the United States illustrated by actual specimens of the woods, showing three distinct views of the grain of each.

It has been placed on the new (1901) LIBRARY LISTS for the schools of New York City.

PREPARATIONS OF WOODS FOR STEREOPTICON AND MICROSCOPE AND VIEWS OF TREES showing typical Habits of Growth. (Sample specimens, 10c.)

WOODEN CROSS-SECTION CARDS, printed to order as invitations, personal cards, etc. (Samples free).

Send for circulars. Address

ROMEYN B. HOUGH,
Box 1132, Lowville, N. Y.

FOR EXAMINATIONS

SHAW'S NATIONAL QUESTION BOOK

The best Question Book for teachers and those preparing to teach. Contains about 6,600 Questions and Answers on 24 branches of study. An encyclopedia of useful knowledge. The price is higher than some other books—but it is many times better.

Price, \$1.75 net, postpaid.

E. L. KELLOGG & CO., Publishers
61 East Ninth Street, New York.

School Apparatus.

SCIENCE

Physics

Chemistry

Biology



L. E. KNOTT APPARATUS CO.,

16 Ashburton Place

BOSTON, MASS.



THE "DUSTLESS"

"A place for everything and everything in its place," problem has been solved at last by the Morris & Dunham Blackboard Eraser Pockets which have been designed to be placed at intervals of each child's space, about four inches below the chalk trough. Keep your erasers out of the dust in the chalk trough by supplying your boards with these "Pockets" and have your erasers always clean—once placed they last forever at an approximate cost of only \$1.50 per room. Useful, Economical, Indestructible, Inexpensive, Healthful and Ornamental, made of sheet steel finished handsomely and sold under a positive guarantee. They save erasers, blackboards, and confusion; reduce dust to a minimum, economize time, teach your pupils a constant lesson in tidiness—in short these Pockets are the lasting friend of teachers, pupils, janitors and all others associated with school work. Correspondence solicited. Complete information upon application to

THE MORRIS & DUNHAM ERASER
POCKET CO., - Davenport, Iowa.

Readers of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL are asked for mutual benefit to mention the publication when writing

The Chicago Laboratory Supply & Scale Co.

Successors to
W. A. OLNEY & SONS, SCIENTIFIC COMPANY

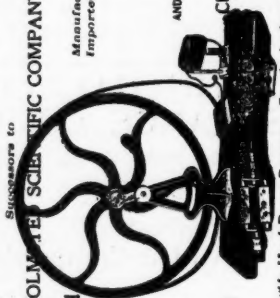
LABORATORY
APPARATUS
AND SUPPLIES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

All Goods Guaranteed

Complete Stock

Prompt Shipments

SEND FOR
1900 CATALOGUE



Our No. 1836 New Dissectible Hand Power Dynamo. Completely disassemble, all connections viable. Will give a current of 5 1/2 amperes and an E. M. F. of 16 volts. Fully guaranteed.